Bansda State,

administration report,

1899-1900 to 1907-08

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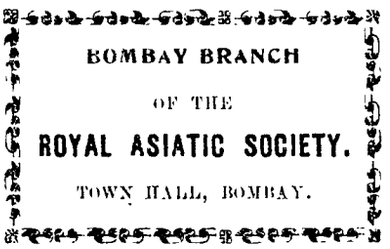

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Below Administration Report of the Bánsda State for the year 1899-1900.

No. 1022 OF 1900.

134757

Surat, 20th October 1900.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Northern Division.

2. There was no change worthy of note in the *personnel* of the State during the year under report.

3. The heir-apparent, Kumár Shri Indrasengji, joined the Rájkumár College at Rájkot during the year under report. The Principal of the College reports favourably on the Kumár's conduct and progress during his first term at the College.

4. The Rája continued to make special efforts to attract new settlers to his State. In spite of these efforts, owing to the failure of the rains, the area of waste land increased during the year under report by 2,195 acres.

5. The total strength of the Police force increased by 10 only in the year under report. The strength of the A'bkári Police force has not been shown. The total cost of maintaining the Police increased by Rs. 1,546. It is noteworthy that out of the total force of 122, 86 draw pay of Rs. 7 and under, and that of these 17 were dismissed and 23 were otherwise punished departmentally. Good men will not consent to serve in a bad climate like Bánsda on low pay. The Rája would do well to consider the advantages to be gained by increasing the pay of the lower grades of the Police to at least the British standards.

6. The number of offences reported to the Police in the year under report increased to 195, showing an increase of 117 as compared with the number of offences reported in the previous year. In the year under report the number of accused arrested by the Police rose to 311; the percentage of recoveries fell to 20. The offences of "theft in a building" and "theft" increased from 11 and 13, respectively, in the year previous to 59 and 67 in the year under report. The total number of offences committed in the year under report was 278 against 174 in the previous year. The number of ábkári offences committed during the year under report was 19, or 6 more than that of the year previous. The total number of persons arrested in the year under report was 436 against 255 in 1898-99. The number of persons convicted in the year previous was 156, while in the year under report the number was 317. 39 persons were convicted in the year under report of ábkári offences, of whom 5 only were punished with imprisonment and that of periods under 1 month. There would appear to have been but little serious crime committed in the State. Famine and scarcity apparently increased the number of thefts. The Rája disposed of 7 appeals in the year under report, modifying the original sentences in all the appeals.

During the year under report the work of the Criminal Courts was heavy. The Diván disposed of 51 cases as against 15 in the year previous; while 233 cases were brought before the Nyáyádhish during the year under report as against 160 in the year previous.

7. 199 persons were admitted to the jail during the year under report; the daily average number of inmates being 24. The cost of the jail increased to Rs. 901 in the year under report.

8. The work of the Civil Courts was very much lighter in the year under report than in the year previous. 75 suits only of the value of Rs. 1,937 were filed in the Court of the Nyáyádhish as against 307 of the value of Rs. 7,827 filed in the year previous. The Nyáyádhish disposed of 80 cases of the value of Rs. 4,884 in the year under report, while in the year previous he disposed of 269 cases of the value of Rs. 11,250.

The Diván disposed of one case only of the value of Rs. 1,091 in the year under report.

The average duration of suits in the Diván's Court increased in the year under report to 10 months and 8 days, while in the Court of the Nyáyádhish it increased from 1 month and 16 days in the year previous to 3 months and 26 days in the year under report. No explanation of these increases has been offered.

9. The number of applications for execution of decrees disposed of fell in the year under report to 33, of the value of Rs. 156. The closing balance of applications for execution for the year under report is 302, of which 260 were above 12 months. It is explained that owing to the famine the execution of decrees against the Káliparaj was ordered to be postponed.

10. Only 4 deeds of the value of Rs. 2,305 were presented for registration in the year under report.

11. The figures of agricultural stock show considerable decreases in the year under report as compared with the year previous, namely, bullocks 2,400, cows 3,737, buffaloes 843. The decreases are explained in the report as being due to small-pox and rinderpest; grass certainly was not scarce in the State.

12. The takávi advances, for purchase of bullocks and agricultural improvements, made in the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,912, or Rs. 2,081 less than the amount advanced for similar purposes in the year previous. Grain of the value of Rs. 49,496 was advanced for food and seed during the year under report.

13. The Commissioner, N. D., in his remarks last year asked that information as to the area of the State forests should be given in the report, this information has not been given. The State, it is believed, sold a large quantity of grass for export, but no mention of this or its financial results has been made in the report or Appendix XVII. The State forests are in good condition and are being effectively protected and developed.

14. The expenditure on public works during the year under report fell to Rs. 9,210; no details of the expenditure have been given. A satisfactory number of works of public utility were carried out as relief works.

15. The State income fell from Rs. 3,36,959 in the year previous to Rs. 2,45,983 in the year under report. While the State expenditure, excluding remissions, which cannot properly be treated as expenditure, but including takávi, increased from Rs. 2,99,922 in the year previous to Rs. 3,35,813 in the year under report. The State income decreased under all heads except interest on loans Rs. 9,942, rent of houses Rs. 115 and jail Rs. 164. The most severe decreases are those under land revenue Rs. 33,809 and ábkári liquor Rs 52,626: these decreases are attributed to famine. The State expenditure shows considerable increases under the following heads:—

	Rs.
Relief works and poor-house	74,028
Purchase of jewels for Rája Sáheb ...	6,991
Rewards and chandla	6,367
Rája Sáheb's tour to Mysore	4,773
Education expenses of Patvi Kuvar Shri Indrasengji at the Rájkumár College ...	11,893

The most noticeable decreases in the State expenditure are the following:—

	Rs.
Public works	29,736
Paga and stables	5,491
Purchase of clothing for Rája Sáheb, &c....	4,253
Purchase of shares	9,000
Purchase of loans	9,240
Padánom ceremonies of Kunvar Shri Natvarsengji	6,403
Doctor's fees...	5,593

16. The distillation of country spirit is carried out departmentally at a central distillery at Bánsda by the Rája, who sells all liquor to the licensed shop-keepers. This arrangement, though profitable to the State, is objectionable and is opposed to the spirit, if not the letter, of the ábkári agreement in force between the State and Government. The Agent is endeavouring to induce the Rája to adopt the British system fully. The terms of the agreement between the State and Government as to the selling rates of liquor are not observed, with the result that the State shops attract the custom of the Káliparaj of the Chikhli and Jalálpur Tálukas and the Válod Mahál. The considerable fall in the year under report in the liquor revenue is no doubt due in part to the famine having reduced the means of the liquor consumers in the Surat District. The Rája has been asked to raise the selling prices of liquor to the rates prevailing in the Surat District.

17. The number of patients treated in the Ratankuverba Hospital increased from 27,066 in the year previous to 28,355 in the year under report. The number of patients treated by the travelling dispensary also increased from 902 in the year previous to 5,227 in the year under report. The Agent visited the dispensary at Bánsda and found it in excellent order and fully equipped with medicines and apparatus. The appointment of a qualified midwife should prove beneficial to the better class of the inhabitants of Bánsda. In spite of the entertainment of the midwife and a native vaidya the expenditure on medical charges decreased by Rs. 403 in the year under report. No explanation of this decrease has been given. The number of deaths increased from 647 in the year previous to 2,199 in the year under report. No explanation has been given of the increase. The cholera epidemic which appeared in the closing months of the year no doubt wrought great havoc amongst the Káliparaj, but does not explain the increase.

18. The number of scholars attending the State schools increased in the year under report to 706 from 606 in the previous year; while the daily average attendance increased to 413 in the year under report as against 403 in the previous year. The schools at Bánsda were visited by the Agent in the year under report. The school buildings are most satisfactory and the schools appeared to be well managed and prosperous. All the State schools again showed good results at the examination of the Deputy Educational Inspector.

19. The distress in the State did not deepen into famine until the end of February. The Rája made timely and adequate arrangements for the relief of the famine stricken subjects of his State. When the Agent visited the State in April he saw three relief works and the poor-house; the people generally appeared to be in fair condition and the relief measures appeared to be adequate; the workers, who were paid in kind, were very lightly tasked and liberally paid.

20. The only serious fault to be found with the administration is that relating to the distillation and sale of country liquor. The Rája continued to take the greatest personal interest in all details of the administration: his control over all departments is most effective.

J. W. A. WEIR,

Agent to H. E. the Governor at Surat.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BANSDA STATE

For the year 1899-1900.

SURAT:
PRINTED AT THE MISSION PRESS.

1900.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BANSDA STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900 ENDING WITH 31ST JULY, 1900.

INTRODUCTION.

1. Area, 215 square miles. Population (1891) 41,373 persons. Gross revenue Rs. 2,45,983.

2. This is a report of the Bansda State, for the year 1899-1900, ending with July 31st, containing the principal events of the year, with the necessary statistics and financial figures.

3. Maha Raul Shri Pratapsinghji Gulabsinghji, the present ruler, directed the affairs and Administration of the State, with his usual prudence and foresight, and marked sympathy for his people, which greatly endeared him to all classes of his people in these times of famine.

4. The prescribed statements accompany.

CHAPTER I.—Political.

Political relations.

5. The political relations of the State with the neighbouring Governments continue to be friendly and cordial.

Visit.

6. The Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat, Mr. J. W. A. Weir, I. C. S., with Mrs. Weir, visited the State in the hot weather. During his stay here, he visited the Relief Works, the Poor House, the State Dispensary, and the Jail, and other public institutions. Mr. Weir expressed himself to be much pleased with the way in which relief was afforded to the poor people.

7. On this occasion the opening ceremonies of the new building for the Gulabsinghji English school were performed by Mrs. Weir at a meeting specially held for the purpose. The Raja Saheb in a neat little speech requested Mrs. Weir to declare the building open. Mr. Weir also made a good impressive speech on the benefits of education, and the interesting proceedings terminated.

Tour.

8. The Raja Saheb, with the Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Indrasinghjee and Kumar Shri Pravinsinghjee, visited Mysore in the month of June, to attend the nuptials of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Mysore, who was married to the daughter of Rana Banesinghji Motibhai, the Raja Saheb's maternal uncle, being a near cousin of his step-mother. During his short tour, extending over a month, the Raja Saheb visited Poona, Bangalore, Shrirangapatam, Mysore, the Kolar Gold mines and other places of note. The Raja Saheb, during his stay at Mysore,

met the Resident, the Dewan, Council members and members of the Royal Family there.

Domestic occurrence.

9. The Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Indrasinghjee went to Rajkot on the 12th December to join the Rajkumar College, which he did on the 13th Idem. The Principal of the College, Mr. Waddington, gives a very satisfactory report of the Kumar Saheb's conduct and progress during his first term at the College. He says about the Kumar Saheb, "Intelligent and promising, and has made good progress during the short term he has been at College. His conduct has been thoroughly good."

10. During the next Christmas Holidays of the Rajkumar College, the Kumar Saheb visited Palitana in company of Kumar Shri Pravinsinghjee, who had also gone to Rajkot for a change.

Special events.

11. A special Darbar was held by the Raja Saheb on the 6th March, to express satisfaction at the joyful news of the relief of Ladysmith and Kimberley in South Africa. Congratulations were wired to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, through the Agent to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at Surat.

12. Another Darbar was held by Kumar Saheb Shri Natvarsinghjee at the express orders of the Raja Saheb, who was at Mysore at the time, on the 15th June on the occasion of the successful entry of the British Army into Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal and the splendid success of British Arms in South Africa. On this occasion too, congratulations were communicated by wire to Her Majesty, through the Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat.

13. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was sent by the Raja Saheb to the Secretary of the Transvaal War Fund, through Mr. Weir, to express his deep sympathy with the British soldiers, who have heroically been fighting for the honour and prestige of the British Government in South Africa.

Her Majesty's Birth-day.

14. The birth-day of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India, was celebrated as usual, and prayers were offered for the long life and continued good health of Her Majesty.

Changes in the Administration.

15. There has been no change in the personnel of the Administration worth notice during the year under report.

CHAPTER II.—Administration of Land.

16. The State comprises 87 villages, mostly inhabited by the Kaliparaj people. Its superficial area is 215 square miles.

17. The Revenue management of the State is on the system of the British Survey Settlement which has been working smoothly. There are no complaints against the rates, or the ways in which they are levied.

18. There are no special tenures existing in the State.

Jamabandi.

19. The Raja Saheb was, as usual, present at the State Jamabandi, and all the disputed matters were settled in his presence.

20. The Revenue Accounts are kept in the forms given in Hope's Manual and are regularly checked and examined. The new appointment of an Auditor, which was made last year, has been found to be a very useful one.

Remissions.

21. The year under report being one of famine, and the crops being considerably damaged, owing to a failure of rains, some arrears had to be written off, and a considerable amount of the Revenue dues was remitted. The total remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 35,905.

Boundary dispute.

22. An interview between the Suba of Navsari and the Dewan of this State was arranged for the settlement of the only boundary dispute at *Unai*, with the Baroda Territory; but, owing to some misunderstanding of the Navsari Suba, as regards his powers in the matter, the interview came to nothing. A fresh interview is proposed, however, and, it is hoped, the dispute will be soon settled once for all, during the coming cold weather.

Wards' Estates.

23. There are no Wards' Estates under State management.

Waste land.

24. The total area of waste land in the State, at the end of the year, was 27,027 acres against 24,832 acres for the last year, out of a total cultivable area of 69,911 acres of land.

25. There has been a continuous reduction in the area of waste land for many years past. But, during the year under report, owing to a failure of rains and the consequent uncertainty of raising crops, 4,907 acres of land were given up. The area of waste land has thus been 2,195 acres larger than during the preceding year.

CHAPTER III.—Protection.

(a) Legislation.

26. In the administration of Justice, the State follows its long established Vahivat, though the principle of the British Civil and Criminal laws is always kept in view in doing so. No special legislative measures were adopted during the year, the State having its own special rules of Registration, Limitation, Stamp and Court Fee.

(b) **Military.**

27. There is no regular Military Force maintained by the State.

(c) **Police.**

28. The total strength of the Police Force was 122, against 112 during the preceding year. The small increase is due to special arrangements having had to be made on account of the year being one of Famine and scarcity (vide Appendix VI).

29. The total cost of the Police was Rs. 13,646, against Rs. 12,120 for the preceding year. The conduct of the Police was on the whole satisfactory.

30. The total number of offences reported to the Police was 195 against 78 of the previous year, 311 persons being concerned in them.

31. Of the 305 persons sent up for trial, 275 were convicted, 23 acquitted or discharged, and 7 remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions to arrests and number sent up for trial being 90 against 82 of the previous year (Appendix VII).

32. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 1,683 against Rs. 489 last year, while the recoveries are valued at Rs. 331 being only 20 per cent. against 82 per cent. for the last year (Appendix VIII).

33. The number of offences under the Abkari Act reported for the year was 19, which, with the one case remaining at the end of the last year, gives a total of 20. Of the 44 persons apprehended, 39 were convicted and 3 were acquitted or discharged, 2 persons in 1 case remained under trial at the close of the year.

34. The Village Police consists mostly of Kaliparaj Patels. They assist the District Police and have no police powers granted to them, on account of their being illiterate.

35. 42 inquests were held during the year, the verdict being as follows :—

7 Drowning.	9 Snake bites.
6 Suicides.	16 Falls from trees.
4 Miscellaneous.	

(d) **Criminal Justice.**

36. There were 2 original and 2 Appellate Courts for the Administration of Criminal Justice. Appendices IX, X, XI, give details of the working of these Courts.

37. There were in all 284 cases to be disposed of during the year, against 175 for the previous year. Of these, 280 were disposed of and 4 remained pending. Of the 436 persons concerned in these offences, 317 were convicted, 112 acquitted or discharged, and 7 remained under trial. Of the 317 persons convicted, 84 were punished with fine only, 49 with imprisonment, 159 with imprisonment and fine, and 25 with whipping.

38. The large increase of offences during the year under report, is due to petty thefts of grain, &c., committed by low class people during this year of famine.

39. There was one case of murder and one of dacoity, in both of which cases, the culprits were brought to justice, convicted and sentenced.

40. There were 8 appeals filed, 7 in the Raja Saheb's Court and one in that of the Dewan, in all of which the sentences were modified. There was no appeal pending at the close of the year.

41. The work of the Criminal Courts was indeed very satisfactory for the year.

(e) **Extradition.**

42. 17 persons were surrendered by this State under the Extradition Act, 1 to the First Class Magistrate, Bardoli Taluka, 7 to the Dharampur State, and 9 to the Baroda Government. Extradition of 12 persons was demanded by this State, 3 from Dharampur, 6 from Baroda, 2 from the Dangs and 1 from the British Territory.

(f) **Prisons.**

43. The Bansda Jail is very excellently situated and the sanitary arrangements were, as usual, carefully looked after by the Jail Superintendent. The total cost of maintenance &c., of the Jail and the convicts was Rs. 901 for the whole year.

44. There were 7 convicts in the Jail at the commencement, and 192 more were admitted during the year. Of the 199, 25 remained in Jail at the end of the year under report, the daily average of convicts in the Jail being 24, against 13 of the previous year.

45. There was no death among the convicts in the Jail during the year, and the general health of the prisoners was quite satisfactory.

(g) **Civil Justice.**

46. Appendix XIII gives details as to the Administration of Civil Justice during the year. The courts of original jurisdiction were the 2 Courts of the Dewan and the Nyayadhish.

47. There was an opening balance of 46 cases which, with the 76 filed during the year, brought the total to 122 to be disposed of during the year. Of these, 81 suits of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,975 were disposed of, with a closing balance of 41, against 46 of the previous year. The Civil work has been on the whole satisfactory.

Execution of Decrees.

48. There were 286 applications for execution of decrees pending at the close of the last year, and 49 more were registered during the year. Of this total of 335 applications, only 33 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 302 for the ensuing year. This result is entirely due to the fact

that most of those applications being against Kaliparaj people, their execution was ordered to be suspended on account of the famine (Appendix XIV).

49. There were no miscellaneous applications for certificates of administration, heir-ship, &c., filed during the year.

Civil Appeals.

50. There were 2 courts of civil appeals, one Hazur Court of the Raja Saheb, the other being that of the Dewan. There was no appeal filed in any of the courts during the year under report.

(h) **Registration.**

51. Appendix XV shows that 4 documents, 2 being sale deeds, and 2 wills, were presented for registration and registered during the year under report, against 13 of the last year, of which 11 were registered. The value of the 4 deeds registered was Rs. 2,305.

52. The fall in the number of documents presented for registration during the year is accounted for by the extraordinary circumstances of the year being one of scarcity and famine.

(i) **Municipality.**

53. The town of Bansda has a Municipality, it being the only town which has a population of above 3,000 people, and thus can possibly have one. It was maintained by the State at a cost of Rs. 1,308 for the year. The Municipality has 3 fire-engines.

54. The conservancy and lighting arrangements are always well looked after, and the town of Bansda has maintained its reputation for neatness.

55. Cholera having broken out among the poor people on the Relief Works and in the Poor Houses, in the month of May and June last, it was much feared that it would take a firm hold of Bansda town. Happily, however, the epidemic altogether disappeared in the town after only half a dozen of cholera cases. This indeed speaks well for the sanitary arrangements and precautionary measures adopted at such a critical time.

CHAPTER IV.—Production and Distribution.

(a) **Agriculture, Weather and Crops.**

56. This year, unprecedented for many years in its circumstances as it was, on account of Famine, can hardly be expected to have anything worth recording in point of progress in agriculture. All care and anxiety of the Raja Saheb and his officers was, as a matter of course, solely directed to seeing how best to meet the emergency and avert—as far as it possibly could be—the evil effects of famine, and save the Kaliparaj class of people, who form the bulk of the cultivating population of the State, from the miseries attending it. Thus whatever was done in the matter was done with a view to meet the famine and can better be mentioned in detail under a special Chapter (Chapter IX).

57. Appendix XVI gives details of the Agricultural stock in the State for the year under report. It is needless to say that it shows a considerable decrease in the number of cattle. Though there was no scarcity of grass, many cattle died of small-pox and rinderpest during the closing part of the year.

58. During the year under report Takavi advances were made to the cultivators as follows :—

For the purchase of bullocks and agricultural improvements	Rs.	6,912	0 9
For food and seed grains—grain to the amount of 34,107 maunds valued at	Rs.	49,496	11 10
Total	Rs.	56,408	12 7

59. Over and above these advances in grain and money, timber worth Rs. 2,079 was granted free of cost to the cultivators for building purposes.

Weather and crops.

60. The total rainfall during the year under report, excluding that which fell during the last two months, which properly belongs to the ensuing year's season, was 28·65 inches. This fall was nothing to a country which requires an average of about 100 inches per year.

61. Owing to the scanty rains, the weather was not, as usual, very malarious, and the health of the people was generally very good. But during the last 2 or 3 months of the year, cholera prevailed in the Poor House and it spread in the villages. It carried off mostly Kaliparaj people in the villages.

62. The minimum temperature for the year was 54, against the same last year, and the maximum was 112°, against 111° of the last year, the daily average being 82°9, against 84° of the previous year.

63. The rainfall being extraordinarily scanty, the crops were almost destroyed and proved a failure, except in the case of grains of the inferior kinds, which did come up to a certain extent. The winter crops also suffered to a considerable degree, owing to a failure of the latter rains.

(b) **Wages and labour.**

64. Labour was very cheap and there was a great fall in the ordinary wages of labourers. The prices of almost all sorts of grain had risen unusually high on account of the famine during the year under report.

(c) **Forests.**

65. During the year, a sum of about Rs. 1,000 more than usual, was spent upon some forest improvements with a view to giving work to the poor people in the Forest parts. In places where improvements were undertaken, demarcation has been effected and arrangements made for further Forest plantation.

66. The mowra seeds that were planted last year are thriving and the old plantations are all well taken care of, and, in good condition.

(d) **Trade and manufacture.**

67. There is no important trade or manufacture in the State, nor is there any mill or factory.

(e) **Fairs.**

68. The fair at Unai being the only Fair of any importance, was held as usual, though the Baroda local authorities having proclaimed at the last moment that the Fair would not be held, a good many people were prevented from attending it. It is very desirable that if the Baroda Officers want to stop the Fair during any particular year, they should do it in time and after consultation with the Bansda Durbar. Such a practice would further cordiality and friendly feelings between the two Durbars.

(f) **Public Works.**

69. No great amount was spent on Public Works during the year. A sum of Rs. 9,210 only was spent on repairs, establishments and some miscellaneous works. This was due to the fact that various other works were undertaken as Famine Relief works, which prevented any great Public work from being taken in hand.

CHAPTER V.—Revenue and Finance.

70. Appendix XVII gives the full details under the different heads of Income and Expenditure for the year under report.

71. The present famine has told heavily both on the Income and the Expenditure of the State for the year.

From the details given in the Appendix, it appears that in the Income there was only a very trifling increase under certain heads, while there was a marked decrease throughout. While the total increase was only Rs. 10,221, the decrease amounted to Rs. 1,01,197, the net decrease in revenue being Rs. 90,976 for the year. The total Income of the State for the year was Rs. 2,45,983, against Rs. 3,36,959 of the previous year.

72. The only items worth noting, under which a great decrease in Income occurred, are the Land Revenue, Rs. 33,809, and Abkari, Rs. 52,626, though, as said above, there is a general decrease of Income under almost all the heads, while the increase is next to nothing.

73. On the Expenditure side, the total expenditure for the year under report came to Rs. 3,64,806, against Rs. 2,91,742 of the preceding year. There was a total increase of Rs. 1,53,411 under certain heads, while the decrease amounted to Rs. 80,343 under others, there being a net increase of Rs. 73,068 in the Expenditure for the year.

74. Looking to the different heads under which any great increase of Expenditure occurred, the first and foremost came the Relief works and the Poor House head, under which Rs. 74,028 were spent. Remissions to the amount of Rs. 35,905 were granted to the Ryots, which forms another important head of expenditure claiming a great increase. Then there is an item of Rs. 11,893, spent upon the education of Patvi Kumar Shri Indrasinghji at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The Raja Saheb had to visit Mysore on the occasion of the Maharaja Saheb's marriage there and Rs. 4,773 were spent on the tour. These are all the important items of increase in the expenditure. Decrease in the expenditure is to be observed under the heads of the Paga and Stables Rs. 5,491, Public Works Rs. 29,736, Purchase of clothing Rs. 4,253, Purchase of loans Rs. 9,290, Special expenses Rs. 10,017 and Doctor's fees Rs. 5,593.

75. Receipts and Expenditure on account of Takavi advances are given at the foot of the statement.

76. Grain advances also were most extensively made; but they do not appear in the cash account.

CHAPTER VI.—Vital Statistics.

77. The Ratankunverba Hospital at Bansda and the Travelling Dispensary for the District are the two Medical Institutions at Bansda. They were maintained at a total cost of Rs. 4,139, against Rs. 4,542, during the previous year.

78. The total number of patients treated in the Ratankunverba Hospital and the Travelling Dispensary was 28,355 and 5,227 respectively, against 27,066 and 902 during the previous year; the average daily attendance of outdoor and indoor patients was 77·4 and 35·8 against 74·1 and 4·23 for the last year. 99 prisoners have been treated during the year.

79. The number of surgical operations performed during the year was 300, against 274 for the last year; of these 300, 22 were major and 282 minor operations, which were all successful. 2 post-mortems were held by the Chief Medical Officer during the year.

80. Two useful additions were made to the Medical Staff during the year. The appointment of a native Vaidya and of a qualified midwife are expected to be very popular and useful. 600 persons were treated by the Darbari native Vaidya during the year.

81. The general health of the people was unusually good this year for the first 9 months. But during the last 3 months cholera broke out among people on the Relief Works and in the Poor House, which, during its first attack, carried away many people. It is satisfactory to note however that there was no plague in the State throughout the year.

82. The Travelling Dispensary has been getting quite popular and doing very useful work in the District.

Veterinary Dispensary.

83. 304 animals were treated during the year, as against 308 for the last year. The prevailing diseases were Sprains, Mange, Swellings, Retention of Urine, Colic, Abortion, Dysentery, Bloody Urine, Catarrh, Ulcer, Foot and mouth disease. The Veterinary Doctor performed 1 minor operation and 5 deliveries.

Births and Deaths.

84. The total number of births during the year is 811, against 789 for the last year, and that of deaths is 2,199, against 647 of the last.

85. The village officers keep a regular Register of births and deaths. In the beginning they found it very difficult to persuade the Kaliparaj people to regularly report births and deaths; but the difficulties are gradually lessening.

Vaccination.

86. The State Vaccinator performed 1,601 operations during the year, against 1,289 during the previous year, with successful results in all cases.

87. The Department was maintained at a total cost of Rs. 349 to the State during the year under report.

CHAPTER VII.—Instruction.

88. The number of schools in the State during the year under report was 15, being the same as in the last year. 706 students received instruction in these schools, as against 606 during the previous year, the daily average attendance being 413, as against 403 of the last year.

89. These schools include The Gulabsinghji Anglo-Vernacular School and the Girls' School at Bansda. The Anglo-Vernacular School teaches up to the Vth Standard and the Girls' School up to the VIth.

90. Over and above these schools, there is a Sanskrit Class, where religious education is imparted by a Shastri to the Hindu students, and which has been found to be doing useful work in its own way.

91. The Deputy Educational Inspector, Surat, examined these schools in the month of January last, and his report of the results is very favourable and creditable to the teachers and officers concerned. He makes special mention of the Bansda Girls', Bhinar, Valzar, Kathrot and Chapaldhara Schools, with a general remark that "all the schools show good results."

92. It is also worth noticing that the Sindhai teacher, a Kaliparaj himself, succeeded to his great credit, in passing a Kaliparaj pupil under him in the last Public Service Certificate examination. This Kaliparaj boy has been employed as a teacher, by way of encouragement to this class of people.

93. The results of the Lakhawadi, Bhinar and Bansda Girls' Schools are specially good, being 100, 93-3 and 98 per cent respectively.

CHAPTER VIII.—Miscellaneous.

94. The total number of wild animals destroyed during the year was 14. Rs. 31 were distributed as rewards for killing these animals. There was no death caused by wild animals.

95. There is a Branch Post office in the town of Bansda. There is no Telegraph office.

96. The State records are kept in good order in a separate building by the record-keeper.

97. There is "The Gulabsinghjee Library" in the town of Bansda. It is a public Free Library, and is entirely maintained by the State, the expenditure for the year being Rs. 167.

98. The State levies no transit duty or tax of any kind.

CHAPTER IX.—Famine.

99. The most notable event of the year—one that exclusively claimed all attention and put to the utmost strain all the resources of the State during the year under report—was Famine.

100. There was famine of food, fodder, and water. Happily for the State, the early rains helped a sufficient growth of grass, and, as far as the State was concerned, the scarcity of grass was not felt.

101. The rains did commence timely and were seasonable till the middle of July 1899. By that time the sowing operations were completed, and the work of transplanting rice seedlings had actually commenced, when suddenly there was a cessation and all agricultural operations came to a standstill. After that there was only an inch of rain in the month of August, which passed off with slight showers now and then. These could only sustain, for a while, the dry crop plants, which would have come out excellently had there been the September rains. But there was no rain in September, which passed away without rain, and, with it, all hopes of a good season had gone too.

102. To meet the coming contingency of a scarcity of food, as well as water, which was believed to be inevitable by that time, the Raja Saheb, with great foresight convened, as early as the 18th of August, a meeting of all the State officers, Patels, Talatis, and other people of the villages to consider the means that might have to be adopted in future. A committee was formed to gather information and receive suggestions and make a final report of the means to be adopted to meet the crisis. The Raja Saheb, as well as myself, went out in the District to see certain places where Relief works could be opened, when the occasion arrived.

103. Owing to a sudden rise in the prices of food grains, grain-dealers were persuaded to sell grains at a reasonable price; while the Raja Saheb opened a Darbari shop, where juvar, pulse, rice and nagali were ordered to be sold at comparatively low prices. This was the first step which the Raja Saheb promptly and most opportunely took, to relieve the hardships of the lower and middle classes of his people. This was at the very commencement of the month of September.

104. There was some out-turn of nagali, kodra and coarse rice for the Kaliparaj class of people, which, with the grass-cutting and other similar work that was on hand, helped on the agricultural and labouring classes through the months of November, December and January.

105. In the month of December, however, with a view to judge the extent of distress, if any existed, the work of the Bansda Tank was ordered to be opened at once as a test work. The Raja Saheb had also issued a Darbari Resolution No. 269, dated the 18th October, clearly expressing his wishes and setting forth his views about the measures that would have to be adopted.

106. With a view to meet the water scarcity, which also appeared imminent, the old wells were ordered to be sunk deeper, and new wells to be dug, wherever necessary. A regular party of skilled workmen, about 28 in number, was specially organized for this work. Little streams of water were dug deeper in 20 different places, and kutchcha bunds were constructed in 23 different places to store up water.

107. All these precautionary measures proved to be most opportune and beneficial, and went a great way to successfully fight famine, when it actually came on and began to be felt about the month of February.

108. It now only remains to mention what measures of relief were actually adopted when real famine was experienced, and the various other ways in which relief was given, from the beginning to the end. They can be briefly summarised as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(*a*) 14 new tanks of various dimensions were dug up in different localities. These localities were selected in such a way as to give relief to people as near their homes as possible	24,854	0	0
(*b*) Construction of roads in different places including repairing	16,202	0	0
(*c*) Construction of new wells and repairing the old ones.	3,398	0	0
(*d*) Water channels	864	0	0
(*e*) Kutcha bunds for storing up water	235	0	0
(*f*) Digging up rice lands	2,250	0	0
(*g*) Miscellaneous work	14,674	0	0

(*h*) Forest improvement	999	0	0
(*i*) Poor house and orphanage	4,919	0	0
(*j*) Establishment charges...	6,632	0	0
(*k*) A cheap grain shop was opened for the benefit of the middle and lower classes			
(*l*) Takavi advances were made to the cultivators for the purchase of bullocks and agricultural improvements to the amount of	6,912	0	0
(*m*) Takavi advances of food and seed grains to the amount of...	49,496	0	0
(*n*) Arrears of previous years written off to the amount of	5,101	0	0
(*o*) Remission of Revenue dues of the year granted to the the amount of	30,804	0	0
(*p*) Suspension of Revenue dues for the year under report to the amount of	42,953	0	0
(*q*) Suspension of arrears of preceding years	12,460	0	0

109. It will appear from these manifold ways in which relief was given to all classes of people, that the Raja Saheb always takes care to see that any savings, which he is able to effect by his wise and prudent management of the State affairs, are effected to good purpose, and are utilized for the good of his people at the right time.

110. In conclusion I have to mention that the Bansda State Darbar has spared neither pains nor money to take all possible measures to save his ryots frow the evil effects of famine, which, it is to be hoped, is bound to disappear with the advent of the ensuing year.

HARGOVIND HARNARAYEN VYAS,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix I.

POLITICAL RELATIONS of NATIVE STATES.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military Force.	Transit duties levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufacture and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bansda State ...	Rs. a. p. 153 8 0	British Government.	According to the Census of 1891 41,373.	15	706	1,601	Malarial and rheumatic affections, diseases of respiratory and digestive organs, diseases of eye, skin and Intestinal worms.	Rs. 2,45,983	Nil.	Not	Agricultural products :—Rice, Nagli, Gram, Jowar, Kodra, and Pulses. Manufactures :—Bamboo-mats, fans, and baskets. Road metal is found in quarries.

HARGOVIND HARNARAYEN VYAS,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix .II.

NATIVE CHIEFS, principal male members of their families and principal members of their Courts, 1899-1900.

No.	Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Maharaul Shri Pratapsinghji Gulabsinghji, Bansda State, Wansadia family	Bansda Town.	Raja Saheb.	Solanki Rajput Hindu Shaiv.	36	Educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot in Kathiawar.	Ruling his State.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
2	Maharaul Shri Indrasinghji Pratapsinghji, Bansda State, Wansadia family	Do.	Patvi Kunver (Heir-apparent.)	Do.	12	Studying at the Rajkumar College at Rajkote.					
3	Maharaul Shri Pravinsinghji Pratapsinghji, Bansda State, Wansadia family	Do.	2nd Prince.	Do.	9	Receiving education at home from a tutor.					
4	Maharaul Shri Natvarsinghji Pratapsinghji, Bansda State, Wansadia family	Do.	3rd Prince.	Do.	5	Do.					
5	Hargovind Harnarayen Vyas family	Bardoli in Surat District.	Dewan.	Audich Sahasra Brahmin, Hindu Shaiv.	43	Undergraduate of the Bombay University and District Pleader.	Controller of all the Departments of the State.				
6	Pranshanker Dayashanker, Pathak family	Do.	Naib Dewan.	Do.	44	Graduate of the Civil Engineering College, Poona.	Head of the Revenue and Public Works Department.				
7	Damodar Gopal, Abhyanker family	Poona.	Chief Medical Officer, Sanitary Commissioner, and Jail Superintendent.	Maharatta Brahmin Hindu Shaiv.	31	Graduate of the Grant Medical College and Veterinary College, Bombay.	Chief Medical Officer, Sanitary Commissioner and Jail Superintendent.				

HARGOVIND HARNARAYEN VYAS,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix III.

CIVIL DIVISIONS of TERRITORY under Political Control, 1899–1900.

Division.	Executive Division.	Number of Executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.		Number of villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-quarter town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Surat Agency.	Bansda.	...	215	According to Census of 1891. 41,373	Bansda... ...	3,003	87	2	2	16	7½	122	13,146	97,729	2,45,983	

HARGOVIND HARNARAYEN VYAS,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix IV.

POPULATION of BANSDA STATE,

Commissionership.	1	Northern Division.
District.	2	Bansda.
Inhabited houses.	3	9,376
Population. — Men.	4	18,932
Population. — Women.	5	16,250
Population. — Children under 15 years. — Male.	6	Included in column 4
Population. — Children under 15 years. — Female.	7	Included in column 5
Population. — Total.	8	35,182
Population. — Number per square mile.	9	159
Classification of population of the general census of. — Christians. — Europeans.	10	...
Classification of population of the general census of. — Christians. — East Indian or mixed races.	11	...
Classification of population of the general census of. — Christians. — Natives.	12	...
Classification of population of the general census of. — Hindus.	13	40,311
Classification of population of the general census of. — Mahomedans.	14	889
Classification of population of the general census of. — Parsis.	15	187
Classification of population of the general census of. — Buddhists and Jains.	16	37
Classification of population of the general census of. — Aboriginals.	17	...
Classification of population of the general census of. — Others.	18	...
Occupation. — Total male agriculturists including landlords, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	19	21,200
Occupation. — Total non-agricultural males.	20	289
Occupation. — Prevailing languages.	21	Gujarati and mixed Marathi.
Emigration or Immigration during the year.	22	...
Remarks.	23	

HARGOVIND HARNARAYEN VYAS,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the MILITARY FORCE in the BANSDA STATE, 1899-1900.

Arm of service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Details of Force at the end of the year.						Total cost of pay and allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men, including followers	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of the year.	Recruited this year (a)	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c. (b)	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	There is no regular Military force, but there are 34 sowars who serve as police sowars and escorts, &c. There is a party of 33 Arabswho serve as palace and Treasury guards and are included in the Police.
Sappers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Infantry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

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Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix VI.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the POLICE of the BANSDA STATE, 1899–1900.

Description of Officers.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chief Police Inspector	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Inspector of Police	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Chief Constables	1	45		.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Head Constables	1	37	Rs. 13,646 including accoutrements.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
	1	35		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
	1	31		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
	1	13		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
	1	12		.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
Constables of different classes ...	3	10		.....	1	.....	4	.....	3	.....	
	6	9		.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....	
	16	8		1	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
	5	7½		.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	86	7 and under		17	23	.....	3	.....	35	.....	
Total ...	122	.....	.....	18	30	.....	11	.....	48	.....	

HARGOVIND HARNARAYEN VYAS,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix VII.

STATEMENT showing the results of the working of the POLICE in BANSDA STATE, during the year 1899–1900.

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested. (Columns 3 & 4).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898 99.	1899-1900.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Bansda State··· ···	78	195	114	311	114	305	85	275	19	23	82	90	82	90	7 persons in 4 cases remained under trial at the end of the year.

HARGOVIND HARNARAYEN VYAS,

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the VALUE of PROPERTY stolen and amount of recoveries in BANSDA STATE, during the year 1899-1900.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	
Bansda	489	1,683	403	331	82	20	

HARGOVIND HARNARAYEN VYAS,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Number.	Description of Crime or Offence.	Number of Crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1899-1900.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1899-1900.	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted.
		Balance on 31st July 1899.	Committed during 1899-1900.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Offences under Abkari Act	1	19	20	19	1	44	39
2	Being or expecting to be a public servant and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
3	Personating a public servant	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
4	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
5	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, to screen the offender	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
6	False charge of offence made with intent to injure... ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
7	Taking gift &c., to screen an offender from punishment ...	...	1	1	1	...	2	2
8	Offering gift or restoration of property in consideration of screening offender	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
9	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
10	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof	...	2	2	2	...	2	1
11	Making atmosphere noxious to health	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
12	Murder	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
13	Attempt to commit culpable homicide	...	1	1	1	...	3	2
14	Attempt to commit suicide	...	2	2	2	...	3	2
15	Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or person having care of it with intention of wholly abandoning it	...	2	2	2	...	2	1
16	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	35	35	35	...	54	13
17	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
18	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from duty.	...	1	1	...	1	3	...
19	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave provocation	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
20	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act &c.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
21	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
22	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
23	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave	...	1	1	1	...	4	...
24	Unlawful compulsory labour	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
25	Rape	1	1	2	2	...	2	1
26	Theft	...	67	67	66	1	101	99
27	Theft in a building	2	59	61	61	...	95	89
28	Theft by servant of property in possession of master or employer	...	11	11	11	...	15	15
29	Extortion	...	2	2	2	...	2	2
30	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
31	Robbery	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
32	Dacoity...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
33	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property	...	2	2	2	...	8	8
34	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or a servant	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
35	Dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
36	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen	...	2	2	2	...	3	...
37	Cheating	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
38	Mischief	...	6	6	6	...	11	...
39	Mischief by killing poisoning or maiming, or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse &c., whatever may be its value or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards	...	4	4	4	...	4	3
40	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house &c.	...	2	2	2	...	2	2
41	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night... ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
42	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment	...	5	5	5	...	6	6
43	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property... ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
44	Adultery	1	2	3	3	...	3	...
45	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace	...	26	26	25	1	39	15
46	Criminal intimidation	...	2	2	2	...	2	...
47	Other acts	1	...	1	1	...	4	...

Number of persons Sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died, during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.								Remarks.
Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	3	...	2	34	...	39	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	13	...	13	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	24	...	55	...	20	99	1	...	...	71	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	8	...	79	...	2	89	6	...	...	70	5	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	
...	6	...	7	...	2	15	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	2	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	...	2	...	1	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	14	...	15	23	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Appendix X.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of OFFENCES reported and offences dealt with in the BANSDA STATE, during the year 1899-1900 ending with July.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial 1899-1900.					Total.								
	1898-99.	1899-1900		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	Upon summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of a Magistrate.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
The Dewan's ...	15	51	6	54	...	10	...	...	21	70	19	1	52	...	...	...	
The Nyayadhish's	160	233	3	251	...	112	...	...	234	366	68	24	265	...	...	7	
Total ...	175	284	9	305	...	122	...	...	255	436	87	25	317	...	...	7	

HARGOVIND HARNARAYEN VYAS,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XI.

STATEMENT showing the RESULTS of APPEALS against decisions passed by the CRIMINAL COURTS in the BANSDA STATE, during the year 1899–1900, ending July.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																										Remarks.
			Applications rejected.				Sentences. Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.				Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry &c., ordered.				Pending.				
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		
			1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Bansda...	The Raja Saheb ...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	8	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	The Dewan's ...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	8	1	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	8	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	8	9	3	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

HARGOVIND HARNARAYEN VYAS,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons convicted in the JAIL in the BANSDA STATE, during the year 1899-1900.

Station.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.						
				1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
									Rs. a. p.	
Bansda	199	7	192	73	199	13	24	25	901 0 0	

HARGOVIND HARNARAYEN VYAS,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XIII.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of ORIGINAL SUITS filed and disposed of in the Bansda State during the year 1899-1900.

No.	TRIBUNAL.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		TOTAL.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		SUITS FILED IN 1899-1900.									SUITS DISPOSED OF IN 1899-1900.							REMARKS.
												Value.	Nature of suits.								Nature of suits.				Value.	Average duration.			
		1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.		Suits regarding lands and houses, &c.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights, &c.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised, &c.	Struck off the file.	Contested.		Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			28
												Rs.													Rs.				
1	The Dewan	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1,091	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,091	...	10	8	
2	The Nyayadhish ...	8	46	307	75	315	121	269	80	46	41	1,937	1	72	2	66	6	1	...	...	8	64	1	7	4,884	...	3	26	
	Total ...	9	46	307	76	316	122	270	81	46	41	3,028	1	73	2	66	6	1	1	...	9	64	1	7	5,975	...	...	.....	

HARGOVIND HARNARAYEN VYAS,

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XIV.

CIVIL WORK—RESULTS of APPLICATIONS for execution of decrees in the BANSDA STATE during the year 1899-1900.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1899-1900.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of 1899-1900.			Remarks.
		1898-99.	1899-1900.		1898-99.	1899-1900.	Value for 1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Total value for 1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Value for 1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Value for 1899-1900.	Below 6 months.	above 6 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	The Dewan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	The Nyayadhish ...	130	286	10,688-13-10	193	49	1,196-8-3	323	335	11,885-6-1	37	33	156 7 0	286	302	11,728 15 1	22	20	260	
	Total ...	130	286	10,688-13-10	193	49	1,196-8-3	323	335	11,885-6-1	37	33	156 7 0	286	302	11,728 15 1	22	20	260	

HARGOVIND HARNARAYAN VYAS.

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XV.

REGISTRATION of DOCUMENTS.

No.	Sub-Registry office.	Number of Documents presented.												Documents registered.		Value of Documents.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
		Documents presented for registration.		Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
		1898-1899.	1899-1900	1898-1899.	1899-1900	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13
1	Bansda	13	4	2	...	8	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	11	4	Rs. 3,943	Rs. 2,305	2	...	...	...	

HARGOVIND HARNARAYEN VYAS,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XVI.

STATEMENT showing AGRICULTURAL STOCK in the Bansda STATE, during the year 1899-1900.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding carts.	Carts used in carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Bansda	13,267	9,256	984	1,674	89	50	21	4	7,474	5,929	27	222	1,212	

HARGOVIND HARNARAYEN VYAS,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XVII.

INCOME.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	A. D. 1898-99.	A. D. 1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Land Revenue	1,31,538	97,729	.....	33,809
2	Forest	14,821	12,833	.....	1,988
3	Abkari liquor	1,48,171	95,545	.....	52,626
4	Do. Toddy	6,663	4,692	.....	1,971
5	Do. Bhang, Ganja	101	.....	.....	101
6	Judicial fees	2	.....	.....	2
7	Magisterial fines	1,157	475	.....	682
8	Interest on loans &c.	6,219	16,161	9,942	.....
9	Opium	285	70	.....	215
10	Giras	6,507	3,393	.....	3,114
11	Tolls	2,246	2,240	.....	6
12	Ferries	12	.....	.....	12
13	Rent of Houses	1,555	1,670	115	.....
14	Rent of estates outside the State.	217	217	.....	.....
15	Miscellaneous	8,743	7,509	.....	1,234
16	Registration of documents ...	31	19	.....	12
17	School fees	221	211	.....	10
18	Pratapnivas Garden produce ...	95	67	.....	28
19	Jail...	335	499	164	.....
20	Cattle pounds	217	117	.....	100
21	Rewards and Chandla	6,194	1,601	.....	4,593
22	Stamp Sales	1,629	935	.....	694
	Carried forward ...	3,36,959	2,45,983	10,221	1,01,197

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	A. D. 1898-99.	A. D. 1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Medical	4,542	4,139	.....	403
2	Forest	3,030	3,486	456	.....
3	Abkari	34,341	34,300	.....	41
4	Vaccination	347	349	2	.....
5	Library	117	167	50	.....
6	Police and other Guards	12,120	13,646	1,526	.....
7	Paga and Stables...	36,793	31,302	.....	5,491
8	Cattle pounds	30	27	.....	3
9	Jail...	410	901	491	.....
10	Cash allowance and Temple Servants	14,109	12,193	.....	1,916
11	Ferries	430	124	.....	306
12	Tolls	574	809	235	.....
13	Public Works	38,946	9,210	.....	29,736
14	Relief works and Poor House ...	.....	74,028	74,028	.....
15	Dewan-Kacheri	3,002	6,768	3,766	.....
16	Naib-Dewan's office	6,333	7,945	1,612	.....
17	Collecting Establishment ...	8,880	8,766	.....	114
18	Education...	4,758	4,724	.....	34
19	Pratapnivas Garden charges ...	1,810	2,465	655	.....
20	Municipality	2,869	1,308	.....	1,561
21	Contingent charges	345	1,089	744	.....
22	Printing charges	465	435	.....	30
23	Deficit in granary	202	273	71	.....
24	Remissions	813	35,905	35,092	.....
25	Income tax on interest of loans ...	290	419	129	.....
26	Miscellaneous	3,563	4,701	1,138	.....
27	Rewards for destruction of wild animals	47	31	.....	16
28	Carriage hire and Bhathas ...	3,481	4,085	604	.....
29	Purchase of Jewels for Raja Saheb, &c.	15,927	22,918	6,991	.....
30	Rewards and Chandla	3,526	9,893	6,367	.....
31	Dewasthan Dharmada	2,092	1,973	.....	119
32	Festivals	1,175	1,341	166	.....
33	Palace Establishment	9,003	9,054	51	.....
34	Pocket expenses to Raja Saheb, and Rani Sahebs	18,102	18,283	181	.....
	Carried forward ...	2,32,472	3,27,057	1,34,355	39,770

No.	Heads of Receipts.	A. D. 1898-99.	A. D. 1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	No.	Heads of Expenditure.	A. D. 1898-99.	A. D. 1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Brought forward ...	3,36,959	2,45,983	10,221	1,01,197		Brought forward ...	2,32,472	3,27,057	1,34,355	39,770
						35	Purchase of clothing for Raja Saheb, &c.	8,230	3,977	.....	4,253
						36	Do. Furniture...	4,748	4,544	.....	204
						37	Kitchen	5,344	5,022	.....	322
						38	Guests &c....	2,420	1,759	.....	661
						39	House and land purchased in Bilimora	21	179	158	.....
						40	Purchase of Shares	10,252	1,252	.....	9,000
						41	Veterinary...	173	27 5	102	.....
						42	Purchase of Loans	10,290	1,000	.....	9,290
						43	Nyayadhish's office	1,285	729	....	556
						44	Special expenses :—				
							(1) Padanom ceremonies of Kunver Shri Natvarsinghji	6,591	98	.....	6,493
							(2) On account of the death of Akhand Shobhagvanta Shri Ali Rajpurvalla Rathoda Raniji Saheb Shri Himat Kunverba Saheb, second Rani Saheb to the Raja Saheb ...	3,524	.....	.....	3,524
							(3) Doctor's fees	5,593	.....	.....	5,593
							(4) Wasta ceremonies of the Indra Vilas Palace	95	1	.....	94
							(5) Memorial Fund	.....	25	25	.....
							(6) Towards Transvaal War Fund.	.....	1,018	1,018	.....
							(7) Raja Saheb's tour to Mysore.	.....	4,773	4,773	.....
							(8) Patvikunver Shri Indrasinhji's and Kunver Shri Pravinsinhji's tour to Sayla and Palitana ...	.....	1,034	1,034	.....
						45	Diamond Jubilee Agriculture Show	113	8	.....	105
						46	Plague Department	591	109	.....	482
						47	Education Expenses of Patvikunver Shri Indrasinhji at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot ...	.....	11,893	11,893	.....
						48	Assistance towards the Postal Department on account of famine	.....	53	53	.....
	Total ...	3,36,959	2,45,983	10,221	1,01,197		Total ...	2,91,742	3,64,806	1,53,411	80,347
	Takavi	14,378	5,767	.....	8,611		Takavi	8,993	6,912	.....	2,081

HARGOVIND HARNARAYEN VYAS,
Dewan, Bansda State.

No. 923 OF 1901.

Camp Surat, 30th September 1901.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Northern Division.

2. The Rája has dealt liberally with his rayats in the matter of revenue collections, remitting over Rs. 10,000 and suspending nearly three quarters of a lákh.

3. The chapter on 'Revenue and Finance' has been omitted altogether this year from the report, and no reason given for the omission. The result is that the report throws no light on several items in the accounts on which information would be welcome. It may be surmised that the improvement in the season and crops is responsible for the large increase in the income under 'Land Revenue' and 'Ábkári'; the large decrease under 'Forest' and 'Interest on loans, &c.,' should have been explained. The Ábkári expenditure has more than doubled but no explanation of this is offered. Nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of the amount spent on 'Public Works' were devoted to 'original' works, it would have been interesting to know what these works were. Appendix XVII gives no idea of the financial condition of the State, no account being taken of the opening balance; it shows an expenditure in excess of the income by over Rs. 18,000. The private expenses of the Rája are $\frac{1}{5}$ of the total expenditure of the State.

4. During the last two years 6,360 acres of land have gone out of cultivation; at the end of 1898-99 the waste land amounted to 35 per cent. of the cultivable land, now it is 44 per cent. Over 4,000 acres have gone out of cultivation this year, the reason assigned for this being last year's famine. If the increase in the area of waste is due to the death of the proprietors, it will be sometime before the State recovers from the effects of the famine. On paper, however, the decrease in population is small, but the actual loss to the State is presumably much more than the 991 mentioned in paragraph 57 of the report; in ten years there should of course have been an increase. The report might well have gone more into detail in explaining this regrettable increase in the area of uncultivated land.

5. The number of offences reported to the Police and the number of criminal cases tried by the Magistrates have both fallen considerably. The Police worked well during the year.

6. The number of applications for execution of decrees undisposed of is large, the reason given for this, however, is satisfactory; in a Native State where the spirit and not the letter of the British Civil Law is followed it is easy for the executive to stay the hand of the Sávkár and protect the illiterate rayat from his rapacity.

7. Over Rs. 20,000, partly in cash but mostly in grain and timber, were given to the rayats during the year, the timber being given free. In Appendix XVII, however, the amount distributed in the form of grain is not apparently accounted for.

8. It is to be hoped that steps will be taken to fill up the Nurse's place soon; the substitution of a Hospital Assistant for a medical graduate at the head of the Medical Institutions of the State is a retrograde step.

9. There is a regrettable decline in the number of pupils attending the schools, though the average attendance is practically the same as last year. If this decline is due to the withdrawal of boys from Gáikwádi villages, as is stated in the report, the standard of education in Bánsda territory remains unaltered: it is probable, however, that there are other reasons operating to bring about this result. It is satisfactory to find two Kali Paraj girls passing in the 5th standard.

10. On the whole the report contains very little of interest and, as already pointed out, fails to give satisfactory information on some of the most important aspects of the administration.

J. A. G. WALES,
Agent to H. E. the Governor at Surat.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BANSDA STATE

For the year 1900-1901.

SURAT
PRINTED AT THE DESHI MITRA PRESS.

1901.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BANSDA STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1900-1901 ENDING WITH 31ST JULY 1901.

INTRODUCTION.

Area population &c.

1. The area of the State is 215 square miles and its population according to the census of 1901, is 40,382 persons. Its gross revenue amounted to Rs. 2,92,625.

Ruler

2. The State was Administered by Maharaul Shri Pratapsingji Gulabsingji the present ruler, with his usual prudence, foresight and marked sympathy for his people.

3. The prescribed statements accompany.

CHAPTER I—Political.

Political relations.

4. The Political relations of the State with the neighbouring Governments continue to be friendly and cordial.

Education of the Kuver Sahebs

5. The Heir Apparent Kumar Shri Indrasingji continued his studies at the Rajkumar College during the year under report and the Principal of the College testifies that "He has worked very well indeed and fully deserves "his place in the class, for which there has been a keen competition. His general conduct is excellent"

Kumar Shri Pravinsingji and Kumar Shri Natvarsingji, who are aged respectively 10 and 6, learn at home the Gujarati 3rd and 2nd standards respectively under a matriculated teacher. The former also learns, in addition, English Royal Reader No. 1. It may be remarked that Kumar Shri Pravinsingji is not keeping good health.

Domestic Occurrences.

6. During the year under report the sad death of Ganga'swarup Rana' Maha'kunverbasa'heb, Step-mother of the Rajasaheb had occurred, which Melancholy event had cast a gloom in the family and throughout the state owing to many personal virtues of the deceased. She had rebuilt a Ra'm Temple which had fallen to ruins,

Special events.

7. The sad news of the demise of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, was received by the Rajasaheb on the 24th January 1901 with profound grief; and out of respect to the memory of Her Majesty, all offices, schools, Public Works, and shops were entirely closed for 4 days, and the Diamond Jubilee Agricultural show, the ceremony for the distribution of prizes and the Vasant Panchmi Darbar were suspended; the playing of music at the temples and the

palace was stopped and the Rajasaheb and his court went into full mourning for the prescribed period. A special mourning Darbar was held by the Raja Saheb, who, in a touching speech, recounted the many virtues of the Pious Sovereign and sent a telegram condoling with His Majesty the King Emperor through the Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat. All the aforementioned institutions were kept similarly closed for two days; 101 minute guns were fired and special prayers, at which the Raja Saheb attended with the members of the Court, were offered at the temple for the peace and repose of the soul of Her late truly beloved Majesty Queen Victoria on the days of the funeral.

Victoria day

8. The 24th May 1901 was observed as a holiday in this State.

Personnel of the Administration

9. The following changes have taken place in the personnel of the administration during the year under report.

(1) Mr. Hargovind Harnarayen Vyas' term having expired, he reverted to the service of the Jamnagar State, and Mr. Motilal Chunilal was appointed to the office of Dewan with effect from 9th May 1901.

(2) Mr. D. G. Abhyanker L. M. and S. having resigned the post of Chief Medical officer, Mr. Chandulal Biharilal Lalla was appointed Medical officer of the State.

CHAPTER II—Administration of Land Revenue and Finances.

Villages.

10 The state comprises 87 villages almost entirely inhabited by the Kaliparaj people. The revenue Management is conducted according to the British System and the survey principles. There are no complaints against the rates, or the ways in which they are levied. The revenue accounts are kept in the forms given in Hope's manual and are regularly checked and examined.

Jamabandi

11. The Raja Saheb settled the Jamabandi personally and disposed of all disputed matters. Remissions were granted to the extent of Rs. 10,092; a little over 10 per cent of the total Land Revenue, and the collection of Rs. 73,212, on account of current and past year's assessments, ordered to be postponed. No pressure of any kind was put on the ryot for the collection of the Revenue, facts which speak for themselves as to the amply liberal and sympathetic policy which the present Ruler has adopted towards his subjects.

Boundary Disputes.

12. The Unai boundary dispute is still pending. Endeavours were made by this State to settle it long ago, but the Baroda Authorities did not make it convenient to meet this

state officials.

13. The total area of waste land in the state at the end of the year was 31,192 acres against 27,027 last year, out of a total of 69,911 acres of culturable Land. The increase in the waste land is due to the last year of famine.

Waste land

14. There are no wards' estates under state management.

15. The details of Income and Expenditure under different heads are given in Appedix XVII. The total Income of the year was Rs. 2,92,625 against Rs. 2,45,983. The increase is due to the fall of rain and better season after the famine year. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,10,965 against Rs. 3,64,806. The decrease is due to the fact that in the last year extensive relief measures had to be adopted owing to the famine.

Income and Expenditure

CHAPTER III—Protection.

16. The administration of civil and Criminal Justice was carried on according to the long established Vahivat of the State, but the principles of the British laws were adhered to. The Indian Post Office Act was introduced in this State during the year under report.

Legislation

17. The State does not maintain any regular Military force.

Military

18. The total strength of the Police was 122 during the year under report, the same as last year—vide appendix VI and the cost of the same amounted to ~~Rs~~ 11,835, against ~~Rs~~ 13,646 in 1899-1900. The decrease in the expenditure was due to the fact that in the preceding year liveries were issued to the Police force and that several places had remained vacant during the year under report. As compared to the British service, the pay of the Policemen of this state is small, but the results recorded in the succeeding paras 19 to 21 show that their capacity to prevent and detect crimes and to prosecute the offenders is not inferior. Bansda being a small state, the inconveniences of transfers to distant places and the hardships of long journeys in pursuit of offenders are not suffered by its Police; besides the cheap living are the three attractions, on account of which people are contented to serve on smaller pay.

Police.

19. 142 offences were reported to the Police during the current year against 195 last year; and 198 persons were arrested of whom 184 i. e. 93 percent were convicted, 13 acquitted and discharged, and only one remained under trial at the end of the year-vide appendix VII.

Offences,

20. The value of the stolen property amounted to Rs. 1145 against Rs. 1683 last year. The recoveries amounted to Rs. 530 against Rs. 331-Vide appendix VIII. The percentage of recoveries were 46·28.

Stolen property

21. The number of offences under the Abkari Act decreased from 19 to 6 and the number of persons arrested also decreased from 44 to 14–of these 14, ten were convicted, 2 were acquitted and discharged and 2 died while under trial.

Abkari offences

22. The Village Police consists mostly of Kaliparaj people. No powers are given to them as they are illiterate. They merely act as watchmen and assist the State Police in Miscellaneous duties.

Village Police

23. 27 Inquests were held during the year under report against 42 last year. The results showed that 7 died of drowning, 9 had committed suicides, 3 died of snake bites and 8 of falls from trees.

Inquests

CHAPTER IV—Justice.

24. There were 3 original and 2 appellate courts. The details of their work are given in appendices IX,X,XI. They disposed of 207 cases against 280 last year. There was only one case pending at the close of the year under report in the court of the Naib-Dewan and First Class Magistrate, against 4 last year–203 persons were convicted, 80 were discharged, 5 died while under trial and one remained under trial against 317 and 112 convicted and discharged respectively last year. Of these 203,36 were sentenced to imprisonment alone, 124 to imprisonment and fine, 36 to fine only and 7 to whipping. Only one murder was committed during the year but no dacoity, and the general state of crime as shown by the figures, was an improvement over last year.

Criminal Justice

25. Only one appeal was filed in the Raja Saheb's court but it remained undecided at the end of the year. The work of the criminal courts was on the whole well done.

Appeals

26. In all 13 persons were surrendered by this state under the Extradition Act of whom 3 were surrendered to the British Government, 6 to Dharampur State, and 4 to the Baroda Darbar. Extradition of 12 persons, viz, 4 from British Government, 1 from Dharampur and 1 from Nadod States, 5 from the Baroda Darbar and 1 from the Dangs was obtained during the year under report.

Extradition

27. The Bansda jail is well situated. The total cost of maintenance &c. of the jail establishment and the convicts amounted to Rs 1554 against Rs 901 last year. The increase was due to larger number of famine convicts. There were 25 prisoners at the close of last year and 116 were admitted during the year under report; the number remaining at the end of the year being 22. The daily average was 31 against 24 last year. In all 6 convicts died in the Jail.

Prisons.

28. Appendix XIII gives details of the administration of civil justice during the year. The courts of original jurisdiction were 3, viz, (1) the Diwan's (2) the Naib Diwan's (3) the Nyayadhish's. The year opened with a balance of 41 cases and 151 suits were filed during the year. Of these, 187 suits of the aggregate value of Rs 10,488 were disposed of leaving a balance of 5 suits.

Civil justice.

29. The total number of applications for execution of decrees pending at the close of the last year was 302, and 111 were received during the year. Of these117 were disposed of leaving a balance of 296. Owing to famine last year, the execution of decrees against poor people was postponed, hence less progress in clearing this file.

Execution of decrees.

30. No applications, for certificates of administration, heirship &c, were filed during the year under report.

Miscellaneous applications

31. There were two courts of appeal, viz, the Hazur Court of the Raja Saheb and the other of the Diwan. There was only one appeal in the Raja Saheb's court which remained undecided at the close of the year.

Civil appeals

32. Appendix XV shows that 10 documents of the total value of Rs. 7675,—4 being sale deeds, 4 mortgage documents, and 2 wills were registered during the year under report against 4 in the last year. The state has its own registration law.

Registration

33. Bansda, which is the only town with a population over 3000, has a municipality entirely maintained by the state at a cost of Rs 2282. The Municipality has 3 fire engines. The conservancy and lighting arrangements are very good and the town has kept up its reputation of being a clean and neat little place.

Municipality.

CHAPTER V—Production and distribution.

34. The details of agriculture stock are given in appendix XVI. The large decrease of cattle is due to the fact that the cattle which had arrived from Kattyawar for grazing owing to the Scarcity of fodder in that province, were withdrawn by their owners, on the restoration of better season.

Agriculture stock.

35. Takavi advances were made as under during the year under report.

Takavi.

(1)	For the purchase of bullocks and agricultural improvements	Rs 4520
(2)	For food and seed grains (grain to the amount of 11511 maunds valued at)	Rs 11,653
	Total	Rs 16,173

Timber worth Rs 4,231 was also granted free of cost to the cultivators for building purposes.

36. The total rainfall during the year under report was 116·67 inches.

Weather and crops.

The yield of crops was good and the health generally satisfactory. The minimum and maximum temperatures for the year were 52 and 112 against 54 and 112 respectively in the previous year.

37. Labour was, as usual, cheap during the year under report.

Wages

38. There is nothing special to note. The area under forest is 47,69'9 acres.

Forests

39. There is no trade or manufactory of importance; the population being almost Kaliparaj, agriculture is their sole occupation.

Trade and manufacture

40. Unai is the only fair of importance in this state and it passed off quietly.

Fair

41. In all Rs 35,299 were spent on Public works; of these Rs. 11,419 were spent in repairing existing buildings &c; Rs. 2768 on establishments and Rs. 21,032 on original works and the rest on tools, plants and sundries.

Public works

CHAPTER VI—Vital Statistics.

42. The Ratankuvarbai Hospital at Bansda and the Travelling Dispensary are the two medical institutions which were maintained by the state at a cost of Rs. 3281 against Rs. 4139 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the present medical officer being of the Hospital Assistant's grade and the nurse's place being vacant.

Hospital and Dispensary

43. The total number of patients treated at these iustitutions was 33,230 against 33,582 during the previous year – a slight natural fluctuation. The average daily attendance of patients was 91. The native Vaid treated 73o patients. 218 prisoners were treated during the year under report.

Number of patients.

44. 205 Surgical operations were performed during the year under report against 300 last year; of these 3 were major and the rest minor, 3 post–mortems were held by the medical officer.

Surgical operations.

45. 535 animals were treated during the year as against 304 last year. The prevailing diseases were colic, Sitfasta, Girth, G all, Abortion, Bloody Urine, Swelling, opacity of corena,

Veterinary Dispensary

mange &c. The Veterinary Doctor performed 3 minor operations and as many deliveries.

Births and deaths

46. The total number of births during the Year was 461, against 811 last year, and that of deaths 1204 against 2199. There was no cholera and small pox during the year under report hence less mortality. Birth and Death registers are kept by the village officers.

Vaccination

47. 827 Vaccine operations were performed during the year by the state vaccinator against 1601 last year. The total cost of the Department was Rs. 346.

CHAPTER VII—Instruction.

Schools

48. There were in all 15 schools in the state (the same as last year) including the Gulabsingji Anglo Vernacular School and the Girl's school at Bansda, besides a Sanskrit Pa'thsha'la for religious instruction to the Hindus.

Attendance

49. The total number of students who attended all these schools was 593 against 706 last year; the daily average attendance being 410. The decrease in the attendance is due to the fact that several schools have been opened by His Highness tne Gaekwar in the frontier villages which have withdrawn the Gaekwadi boys who attended this state schools.

Examination.

50 The schools were examined by the assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Surat, who states that the Anglo Vernacular school "shows exceptionally good results" and all the other schools, except Andhatri, Charvi, Kurelia, and Limzar show good results. The notable feature this year was that two Kaliparaj girls passed the Vernacular 5th standard successfully.

CHAPTER VIII—Miscellaneous.

Wild animals

51. Only five wild animals, Viz 2 panthers, 2 Jaraks, and one elegator, were destroyed during the year under report and Rs. 22 were spent as rewards. No death was due to wild animals.

Post & Telegraph

52. There is only a Branch Post Office at Bansda but no telegraph office.

State records.

53 The state records are kept in a separate building, properly indexed and arranged in charge of a record keeper.

54. The Gulabsingji library in the town of Bansda was maintained entirely by the state at a cost of Rs. 217, and the public were allowed its free use.

Library.

55. No transit duty or a tax of any kind is levied by the state.

56. The year under report being the one immediately following that of famine, it is unlikely that normal prosperity can at once be established. There was ample food, fodder and water, but the people required help until their new crops were ready so famine works and relief were continued and Rs. 5971 were spent on that account during the year under report besides liberal grant of Takavi in cash and grain.

Famine

57. The taking of the census on 1st March last was a decenial operation which was completed at a cost of Rs. 116. The results show that a population of 40,382 persons was enumerated against 41,373 in 1891. As compared to appalling reductions in other parts of the country the loss of 991 souls or 2. 39 per-cent only throughout a state almost entirely inhabited by the Kali-paraj people, fully testifies to the personal energies which the Rajasaheb displayed to protect his people from plague and famine.

Census

58. The administration of the state was on the whole conducted efficiently and smoothly, the credit of which is entirely due to the Raja Saheb's personal energy.

Conclusion.

MOTILAL CHUNILAL,

Diwan, Bansda State.

Appendix I.

POLITICAL RELATIONS of Native States.

NAME OF STATE	TRIBUTE IN MEN OR MONEY		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military Force.	Transit duties levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufacture and mines.
	Amount	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bansda State ...	Rs. a. p. 153 8 0	British Government.	According to the Census of 1901 40,382.	15	593	827	Malarial and rheumatic affections, diseases of respiratory and digestive organs, diseases of eye, skin and Intestinal worms.	Rs. 2,92,625	Nil.	Not.	Agricultural products:—Rice, Nagli, Gram, Jowar, Kodra and pulses. Manufactures:—Bamboo-mats, fans and baskets, Road metal is found in quarries.

MOTILAL CHUNILAL

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix

NATIVE CHIEFS, principal male members of their families

No.	Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race and religion.	Age.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Maharaul Shri Pratapsinghji Gulabsinghji, Bansda State, Wansadia Family.....	Bansda Town.	Raja Saheb.	Solanki Rajput Hindu Shaiv.	37
2	Maharaul Shri Indrasinghji Pratapsinghji, Bansda State, Wansadia Family.....	Do	Patvi Kunver (Heir-apparent)	Do	13
3	Maharaul Shri Pravinsinghji Pratapsinghji, Bansda State, Wansadia Family.....	Do	2nd Prince.	Do	10
4	Maharaul Shri Natvarsinghji Pratapsinghji, Bansda State, Wansadia Family.....	Do	3rd Prince.	Do	6
5	Motilal Chunilal Desai.....	Broach in the District of Broach.	Diwan.	Brahmxatri Hindu Shaiv.	52
6	Pranshanker Dayashanker Pathakh.....	Bardoli in Surat District.	Naib Diwan.	Audich Brahmin Hindu Shaiv.	45
7	Chandulal Biharilal Lala.....	Ahmedabad in the District of Ahmedabad.	Medical Officer.	ShriBa'sta' Kayast Hindu Shaiv.	32

II.

and principal members of their Courts, 1900–1901.

How and where educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Educated at the Raj Kumar College at Rajkot in Kathiawar.	Ruling his state.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Studying at the Raj Kumar College at Rajkot.					
Receiving education at home from a tutor.					
Do					
Retired Deputy Collector and Magistrate First Class of the Bombay Presidency.	Controller of all the Departments of the state.				
Graduate of the civil engineering College Poona.	Head of the revenue and Public Works Department				
Hospital Assistant B. J. Medical School Ahmedabad. Has served in the Military Department as a Hospital Assistant for about 8 years and about a year in Tirrah expedition and has been awarded India Silver Medal and three clasps viz:— Panjab frontier, Samana and Tirrah and has served in the Civil Medical Department as a Medical Officer for about a year in Godhra Taluka.	Medical Officer.				

MOTILAL CHUNILAL

Diwan, Bansda State.

Appendix III.

CIVIL DIVISIONS of TERRITORY under Political control 1900—1901

Division.	Executive Division.	Number of Executive sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with Population.		Number of villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of Villages from nearest court.	Average distance in miles of Villages from nearest court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-quarter town	Population								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Surat Agency.	Bansda.	...	215	According to the census of 1901. 40,382	Bansda.	3,760	87	3	3	16	7½	122	Rs. 11,835	Rs. 1,08,318	2,92,625	

MOTILAL CHUNILAL

Dewan Bansda State.

Appendix IV.

POPULATION of BANSDA STATE.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population.					Classification of population of the general census of 1891									Occupation.			Emigration or Immigration during the year.	Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Others.	Total male agriculturists including landlords, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.	Prevailing languages.		
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian or mixed races.	Natives.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Northern Division.	Bansda	8259	20,826	19,556	Included in column 4	Included in column 5	40, 382	187	...	...	...	Details not received from the census office at Ahmedabad.								Gujarati and mixed Marathi.	.....	

MOTILAL CHUNILAL

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the Strength. Cost and other Particulars of the MILITARY FORCE in the BANSDA STATE. 1900—1901

Arm of service	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Details of Force at the end of the year.						Total cost of pay and allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned officers and men, including followers.	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of the year.	Recruited this year. [a]	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c, (b)	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments Battalions or Battaries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			In action.	Otherwise	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
Cavalry																There is no regular Military force, but there are 34 sowars who serve as police sowars and escorts, &c. There is a party of 33 Arabs who serve as palace and Treasury guards and are included in the Police.
Sappers																
Artillery																
Infantry																
Total																

MOTILAL CHUNILAL

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix VI.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the POLICE of the BANSDA STATE, 1900-1901.

Description of Officers.	Number	Pay of the Grade.	Total expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed	Fined, Degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chief Police Inspector	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Inspector of Police	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chief Constables	1	45		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Head Constables....	1	37	Rs. 11,835 including accoutrements	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	1	35		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	1	31		...	..	...	...	...	1	...	
	1	15		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
	2	13		...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
	1	12		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Constables of different Classes ...	4	10		...	1	...	...	...	3	...	
	3	9		...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
	17	8		1	1	...	...	...	3	...	
	5	7½		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	85	7 and under		12	16	3	9	...	25	...	
Total ...	122	...	...	13	22	3	10	...	41	...	

MOTILAL CHUNILAL

Dewan Bansda Seate.

Appendix VII.

STATEMENT showing the results of the working of the POLICE in BANSDA STATE during the year 1900-1901.

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage convicted of accused arrested (columns 3 & 4)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Bansda State.....	195	142	311	198	305	197	275	184	23	13	90	93	90	93	One person in one case remained under trial at the end of the year.

MOTILAL CHUNILAL

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the VALUE of PROPERTY stolen and amount of recoveries in BANSDA STATE, during the year 1900-1901

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	
Bansda	1683	1145	331	530	20	46·28	

MOTILAL CHUNILAL

Dewan Bansda State.

Appendix

STATEMENT showing the number of crimes COMMITTED, number during the year

Number.	Description of Crime or Offence.	Number of Crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1900-1901.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1900-1901.	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted.
		Balance on 31st July 1900.	Committed during 1900-1901.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Offences under Abkari Act.	1	5	6	6	...	14	10
2	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated, by a public servant. if such disobedience causes obstruction, annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
3	Taking gift &c. to screen an offender from punishment. ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
4	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	...	2	2	2	...	2	2
5	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
6	Sale, &c. of obscene books, &c.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
7	Murder.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
8	Attempt to murder.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
9	Attempt to commit suicide.	...	2	2	2	...	2	1
10	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	36	36	36	...	55	11
11	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	...	2	2	2	...	2	2
12	Voluntarily causing hurt to compel restoration of property &c.	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
13	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	1	...	1	1	...	3	...
14	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
15	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for purpose of prostitution &c.	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
16	Theft	1	44	45	45	...	65	62
17	Theft in a building	...	26	26	26	...	30	29
18	Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master or employer.	...	10	10	10	...	10	8
19	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury in order to commit extortion...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1
20	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property	...	2	2	2	...	2	2
21	Criminal breach of trust....	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
22	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant... ...	...	2	2	2	...	2	1
23	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, merchant or agent, &c.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
24	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen...	...	2	2	2	...	2	2
25	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property knowing it to be stolen	...	2	2	2	...	2	1
26	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment...	...	6	6	6	...	7	7
27	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment	...	28	28	28	...	49	44
28	Forgery of a valuable security, will, or authority to make or transfer any valuable security, or to receive any money &c....	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
29	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace... ...	1	13	14	14	...	17	5
30	Criminal intimidation	...	4	4	4	...	5	...
31	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
32	Appearing in a public place, &c, in a state of intoxication and causing annoyance to any person...	...	1	1	1	...	2	2
33	Other acts	...	3	3	3	...	3	3
	Total	4	204	208	207	1	289	203

IX.

of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the BANSDA STATE, 1900–1901.

Number of persons Sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.								Remarks.
Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	
Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	...	1	9	...	10	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	11	...	11	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	15	...	42	2	3	62	2	...	1	53	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	
...	9	...	16	1	3	29	...	...	1	20	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	
...	1	...	6	...	1	8	2	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	5	...	...	7	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	
...	4	...	40	...	...	44	4	...	1	25	8	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5	...	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
1	35	3	121	36	7	203	80	...	5	118	14	6	13	2	2	3	1	1	

MOTILAL CHUNILAL
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix X.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of OFFENCES Reported and offences dealt with in the BANSDA STATE, *during the year* 1900—1901 *ending with July.*

NAME OF COURT	Number of offences reported during the year		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH							PERSONS DISPOSED OF.						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial 1900–1901				Total.							Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
	1899–1900	1900–1901		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant	Upon Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of a Magistrate.	1899—1900	1900—1901	Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted,	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
The Dewan's	51	18	...	15	2	5	...	...	70	22	5	...	17	...	...	...	
The Naib Dewan's	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	
The Nyayadhish's	233	190	7	181	24	53	...	...	366	265	59	15	186	...	5	...	
Total. ...	284	210	7	197	26	58	...	1	436	289	65	15	203	...	5	1	

MOTILAL CHUNILAL.

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XI.

STATEMENT showing the RESULTS of APPEALS against decisions passed by the CRIMINAL COURTS in the BANSDA STATE during the year 1900—1901 ending July.

STATE.	TRIBUNALS.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																										REMARKS.
			Applications rejected.				Sentences. Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.				Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry &c. ordered				Pending.				
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		
			1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Bansda.	The Raja Saheb. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
	The Dewan's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	

MOTILAL CHUNILAL

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons convicted in the JAIL in the BANSDA STATE, during the year 1900-1901.

STATION.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners				Daily average in Jail.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	TOTAL.						
				1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900.	1900-1901			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
									Rs. a. p.	
Bansda... ...	141	25	116	199	141	24	31	22	1554 0 0	6 Convicts died.

MOTILAL CHUNILAL.

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XIII.

CIVIL WORK–Nature and value of ORIGINAL SUITS filed and disposed of in the Bansda State during the year 1900–1901

No.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance		Suits filed in 1900-1901.									Suits disposed of in 1900-1901							Remarks.
													Nature of suits								Nature of suits.					Average duration.			
		1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Value.	Suits regarding lands and houses, &c.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights, &c	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No, of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised, &c.	Struck off the file	Contested.	Value.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			28
												Rs.													Rs.				
1	The Dewan	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	...	577	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	577	...	...	1	
2	The Naib Dewan ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2000	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2,000	...	1	1	
3	The Nyayadhish ...	46	41	75	148	121	189	80	184	41	5	5155	...	147	1	140	6	2	...	...	20	142	15	7	7,911	...	4	15	
	Total ...	46	41	76	151	122	192	81	187	41	5	7,732	...	149	2	141	6	3	1	...	20	144	15	8	10,488	...	5	17	

MOTILAL CHUNILAL.

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XIV.

CIVIL WORK—RESULTS of APPLICATIONS for execution of decrees in the BANSDA STATE, during the year 1900—1901.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1900-1901.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of 1900-1901			Remarks.
		1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1899-1900	1900-1901.	Value for 1900-1901.	1899-1900	1900-1901.	Total value for 1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Value for 1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	Value for 1900-1901.	Below 6 months	above 6 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs, a. p			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p,			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	The Dewan	...	...	... ...	...	2	9261-11-10	...	2	9261-11-10	...	...	... ...	...	2	9261-11-10	...	2	...	
2	The Naib Dewan ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	
3	The Nyayadhish ...	286	302	11728-15-1	49	109	4406-2-0	335	411	16135-1-1	33	117	4770-2-3	302	294	11364-14-10	76	14	204	
	Total ...	286	302	11728-15-1	49	111	13667-13-10	335	413	25396-12-11	33	117	4770-2-3	302	296	20626-10-8	76	16	204	

MOTILAL CHUNILAL

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XV.

REGISTRATION of DOCUMENTS.

No.	Sub-Registry office.	Number of Documents presented.												Documents registered.		Value of Documents		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
		Documents presented for registration.		Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
		1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	1899-1900	1900-1901	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13
1	Bansda	4	10	...	4	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	10	Rs. 2305	Rs. 7675	...	...	...	...	

MOTILAL CHUNILAL

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XVI.

STATEMENT showing AGRICULTURAL STOCK in the BANSDA STATE, during the year 1900–1901

Number.	Names.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding carts.	Carts used in carrying	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Bansda.	11579	8839	813	1530	107	59	19	6	6989	5586	36	203	1064	

MOTILAL CHUNILAL

Dewan Bansda State.

Appendix XVII.

INCOME

No.	Heads of Receipts.	A. D. 1899-1900	A. D. 1900-1901	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Land Revenue.	97729	108318	10589	...
2	Forest	12833	11319	...	1514
3	Abkari-Liquor	95545	137613	42068	...
4	Do. Toddy	4692	5066	374	...
5	Do. Bhang- Ganja	...	40	40	...
6	Judicial fees	...	1	1	...
7	Magisterial fines	475	518	43	...
8	Interest on Loans &c.	16161	10503	...	5658
9	Opium	70	146	76	...
10	Giras.	3393	3393	...	...
11	Tolls	2240	1961	...	279
12	Ferries.	...	16	16	...
13	Rent of houses	1670	1604	...	66
14	Rent of Estates out-side the state...	217	217	...	...
15	Miscellaneous	7509	5270	...	2239
16	Registration of Documents	19	45	26	...
17	School fees	211	123	...	88
18	Pratap-Nivas Garden produce	67	86	19	...
19	Jail.	499	717	218	...
20	Cattle pounds	117	91	...	26
21	Rewards and Chandla-	1601	2435	834	...
22	Stamp sales	935	1402	467	...
23	Sale of houses	...	1741	1741	...
	Carried forward	2,45,983	2,92,625	56,512	9,870

EXPENDITURE

No.	Heads of Expenditure	A. D. 1899-1900	A. D. 1900-1901	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Medical	4139	3281	...	858
2	Forest	3486	3430	...	56
3	Abkari	34300	70341	36041	...
4	Vaccination	349	346	...	3
5	Library	167	217	50	...
6	Police and other Guards	13646	11835	...	1811
7	Paga and Stables	31302	33540	2238	...
8	Cattle pounds	27	9	...	18
9	Jail	901	1554	653	...
10	Cash allowance and Temple servants	12193	12966	773	...
11	Ferries	124	188	64	...
12	Tolls	809	563	...	246
13	Public Works	9210	35299	26089	...
14	Relief Works and Poor House	74028	5971	...	68057
15	Dewan's Office	6768	5051	...	1717
16	Naib Dewan's Office	7945	8194	249	...
17	Collecting Establishment	8766	8929	163	...
18	Education	4724	4389	...	335
19	Pratapnivas garden charges	2465	2259	...	206
20	Municipality	1308	2282	974	...
21	Contingent charges	1089	1179	90	...
22	Printing charges	435	750	315	...
23	Deficit in granary	273	142	...	131
24	Remissions	35905	10092	...	25813
25	Income tax on interest of Loans...	419	269	...	150
26	Miscellaneous	4701	4659	...	42
27	Rewards for destruction of wild animals	31	22	...	9
28	Carriage hire & Bathas	4085	2273	...	1812
29	Purchase of Jewels for Rajasaheb&c	22918	15127	...	7791
30	Rewards and Chandla	9893	5689	...	4204
31	Dewasthan Dharmada	1973	2073	100	...
32	Festivals	1341	1244	...	97
33	Palace Establishment	9054	9154	100	...
34	Pocket expenses to Rajasaheb and Ranisahebs	18283	18339	56	...
35	Purchase of clothing for Raja Saheb &c	3977	1939	...	2038
36	Do Furniture	4544	2077	...	2467
37	Kitchen	5022	5536	514	...
38	Guests &c.	1759	3061	1302	...
39	House and land purchased in Bilimora	179	246	67	...
40	Purchase of Shares	1252	...	...	1252
	Carried forward	343790	294515	69838	119113

No.	Heads of Receipts	A. D. 1899-1900	A. D. 1900-1901	Increase.	Decrease	No.	Heads of Expenditure.	A. D. 1899-1900	A. D. 1900-1901	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Brought forward.....	2,45,983	2,92,625	56,512	9,870		Brought forward.....	343790	294515	69838	119113
						41	Veterinary	275	278	3	...
						42	Purchase of Loans.....	1000	...	...	1000
						43	Nyayadhish's office	729	696	...	33
						44	Diamond Jubilee Agriculture show..	8	9	1	...
						45	Plague Department	109	230	121	...
						46	Education Expenses of Patvi Kunver Shri Indrasinghji at the Raj Kumar College, Rajkot	11893	10790	...	1103
						47	Assistance towards thePostal Department on account of famine.....	53	15	...	38
						48	Special expenses:—				
							(1) Padanom ceremonies of Kunver Shri Natvarsingji	98	4	...	94
							(2) Wasta ceremonies of the Indra Vilas Palace.....	1	3	2	...
							(3) Memorial Fund.....	25	...	...	25
							(4) Towards Transwaal War Fund	1018	...	...	1018
							(5) Raja Saheb's tour to Mysore,	4773	...	...	4773
							(6) Patvi–Kunver Shri Indrasinghji's and Kunver Shri Pravingsinghji's tour to Sayla and Palitana.....	1034	4	...	1030
							(7) Expenses on account of the death of Gangaswarup Madwavala Rana Shri Maha Kunver Basaheb, the Step-mother of the Raja Saheb	...	3977	3977	...
							(8) Telegram charges of condolences to His Majesty the Emperor at the time of the Demise of her late Majesty the Queen Empress and congratulation to His Majesty on his escape from recent accident.....	...	15	15	...
							(9) Census charges.....	...	116	116	...
							(10) Doctor's fees.....	...	250	250	...
							(11) Cost of supplying articles to the Fancy Fair at Surat.....	...	63	63	...
	Total.....	2,45,983	2,92,625	56,512	9,870		Total.....	3,64,806	3,10,965	74,386	1,28,227
	Takavi.....	5,767	13969	8202	...		Takavi.....	6,912	4,520	...	2392

MOTILAL CHUNILAL
Dewan, Bansda State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BANSDA STATE

For the year 1901-1902.

SURAT
PRINTED AT THE "DESHI MITRA" PRESS.

1902.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BANSDA STATE, SURAT AGENCY.

FOR THE YEAR 1901-1902 ENDING WITH 31ST JULY 1902.

1. The State of Bansda is one of the three in the Surat Agency of the Bombay Presidency. It is situated in 20°-44″ north latitude and 70°-25″ east longitude, and bounded (1) on the north by the territory of His Highness the Gaekwar, (2) on the east by the Dang State and the State of Sulgana and the Taluka of Kalwan under the Khandesh and Nassik Collectorates respectively; (3) on the south by the State of Dharampur and (4) on the west by the Taluka of Chikli under Surat and the Dharampur State. The aspect of this State is hilly and full of trees and brush-wood. The soil between the hills is fairly good, the low lying portions producing rice-in certain parts-of superior kinds, while the high and stony parts of the land are mostly utilized for the growth of "Nagli" and other inferior kinds of grain and pulses. The valleys can be utilized for better descriptions of crops, but the majority of cultivators are "Kaliparaj" and have not yet advanced, to any appreciable extent, in the art of cultivation. The better classes of cultivators, who inhabit certain villages, grow sugar-cane and other irrigated crops to advantage. The "Kaliparaj" people, though appear to improve to a certain extent within the last decade and a half, cannot be expected to reach within a short space of time that standard of agricultural art as may be found among the "Kunbis" or "Patidars" of Gujerat. The Raja Saheb has been adopting all possible endeavours to raise these debased "Kaliparaj" from their inert position, by Education, advance of money and other encouragements. They have all free access for the representation of their grievances and complaints at all times, still it will take years before they can rise to the level which it is desirable they should come to. One of the obstacles in their advancement is the jealousy of the "Ujaliat" i. e. the better classes of the population whose every endeavour is directed towards keeping the "Kaliparaj" in their present low state. The former are anxious that the latter, who often work as their servants and their menials, should not come up to their standard in the social scale. Were it not for the protection of the Raja Saheb, who looks to every minute thing, the few "Kaliparaj" employes of the State, would be no-where. However it is hoped that time will mend matters and if the present efforts be continued, these poor but deserving subjects of the State will rise to some appreciable degree, if not quite to the level with the "Ujaliat". They lack in the stamina to be found in the agriculturists of Gujerat proper and elsewhere. The climate, no doubt, has to account for this to a great extent. They are however content with their present position. If

they save any thing the first thing they would do is to satisfy their propensity towards the use of liquor, which they would do even in preference to covering their person in the most chilly weather. Their craving for alcohol is so great that the grain which is given to them by the State, for food during the sowing season, is often sold to the Banias to obtain a grog. But stimulant is to some extent necessary for them on account of the malarious climate.

2. Such are the habits and nature of the people who form the bulk of the population of the State of Bansda. However, if one were to compare the state of things some 20 years' back with that to be found at present, he is sure to see some change for the better. The facility of communication, the spread of education, the restrictions over manufacture and sale of liquor, the settled method of cultivation by the introduction of survey and fixed assessments and other minor improvements, have gone to an appreciable extent towards ameliorating the condition of these ignorant and backward people.

3. The area of the State is 215 square miles and its population according to the census of 1901 amounts to 40,382 souls: thus the average population per square mile comes to 187·82 souls. The decrease in population as compared with the census of 1891 amounts to 2·39 percent–40,382 in 1901 against 41,373 in 1891. If the alarming extent to which the mortality had reached elsewhere during the preceding year of famine be taken into consideration, the small percentage of 2-39 speaks of itself as to what amount of relief must have been afforded by, the Raja Saheb of Bansda to its suffering population. This is the result of the personal supervision of Maha Raul Shri Pratapsinghjee, who eversince his accession to the throne, has been taking every interest in the Administration of his State, and who does not spare any pains to look into every detail of the working of the several departments under his control, giving access at all times to who-so-ever desires to see him and seek redress.

4. He has very much improved the town of Bansda. The sanitary arrangements, coupled with the clearance of the brush-wood and forest within a radius of one mile round the town, has greatly improved the health of the people, as can be testified by the fact that, notwithstanding a decrease everywhere, there has been an increase of 25 percent in the population of the town of Bansda during the last decade-3,760 against 3003.

5. The usual statements accompany this report and the figures contained therein are explained under the respective heads, so far as any elucidation is necessary.

CHAPTER I—Political.

6. The Political relations with the neighbouring States continue to

Political relations.

be friendly

7. Mr. J. Sladen B. A; I. C. S., Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat, visited the State in May last. Coming from Dharampur he stayed at the village of Anklaj for three days and arrived into the town of Bansda in the evening of the 20th. He stayed at the Capital for two days and visited the Jail, the Hospital and the several schools, and left for Chikli in the morning of the 23rd of May.

8. The Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Indrasinghjee continues his studies in the Rajkumar College, and his younger brother Kumar Shri Pravinsinghjee joined the same Institution on 15th November 1901. The progress of both the Kumars is reported to be satisfactory and their conduct as good as can be desired. In the last report Kumar Shri Indrasinghjee is said to be not quite up to the mark in English. The reason is the withdrawal of private tutors. Young Kumars do require some additional help in their study, at least so far as a foreign language is concerned. The Raja Saheb is in communication with the Principal of the college on this subject and arrangement is being made to employ one of the college staff to give the Kumars some extra tuition.

9. The youngest Kumar Shri Natvarsinghjee being too young to be sent out, studies at home. A special teacher has been employed for him and, though delicate in health, he is in Gujarati 3rd standard and reads the English Royal Reader No. 2.

Domestic occurrence.

10. Nothing to record, under this head.

Special events.

11. The birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor was celebrated at Bansda with great rejoicings and festivities. A royal salute was fired, prisoners of good conduct were released. The poor as well as the prisoners and the patients in the Hospital were fed and school boys and girls were entertained with sweets.

12. The 24th of May was also observed as a holiday in the State.

The coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

13. Great and enthusiastic were the preparations made for the celebration of the Coronation of His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII on the 26th of June; but at the twelveth hour a telegram was delivered in the Palace announcing the serious illness of His Majesty. No words can describe the consternation with which the Raja Saheb received this sorrowful news. It was however not let out to the public and crowds of people were seen making anxious enquiries as to why the functions that had already been announced were not commenced. At noon came the post and with it the confirmation of the sad news. With great depression of heart the Raja Saheb ordered the news to be declared and at the same time the prayers that were to be made for the Coronation rejoicings were changed into prayers

for the speedy recovery of His Majesty. Telegrams were sent to the Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat and to the Political Secretary, expressing sorrow for His Majesty's illness.

14. And it has pleased the Almighty God to accept the prayers of the millions who, through His grace, have been given the opportunity of showing how ardently are devoted the Chiefs and the subjects who live under the protection of the Gracious Emperor who wears the British crown.

15. Thus—since the close of the year to which this report refers—the 9th of August-the Coronation day was observed as a great Holiday with enthusiastic rejoicings and festivities.

1. Very early in the morning the town was gaily decorated with flags, buntings and ever green.
2. Soon after sun rise a royal salute was fired.
3. Thirteen prisoners were released from the Jail in honor of the occasion.
4. The poor were fed and supplied with clothes and so also the orphans of the Asylum and the prisoners.
5. At 8 A. M. the Raja Saheb accompanied by his nobles and officers proceeded to the State Temple and offered prayers for His Majesty, the Mahomedans going to the mosque for the same purpose.
6. In the afternoon the Raja Saheb proceeded in an imposing procession from his Palace to the Pratapniwas garden, where the schoolboys sang the National Anthem and were given sweet-meats and books as prizes.
7. An imposing Durbar was then held in the spacious Banglow and the Raja Saheb in a neat and impressive speech spoke about His Majesty and of the blessings which India enjoys under His Sway, concluding his speech with hearty good wishes for His Majesty and the Royal Family. The Dewan made a speech in English after which Atar, Gulab and sweets were distributed and the Durbar closed.
8. The mounted and the foot Police then paraded

in the garden grounds and several sports were gone through.

9. The procession then returned to the Palace when all the State buildings and roads were tastefully illuminated, and the private persons also were not backward in showing their loyalty by lighting their premisses in their own way.

10. In the afternoon a Zenana Durbar was also held at the Palace by the Rani Sahebs who had before them the girls of the school and other ladies singing the praises of His Majesty and enjoying the sweets that were distributed to them.

Personnel of the Administration.

16. The following changes have taken place in the personnel of the administration of the State during the year under report.

17. Mr. Motilal Chunilal having resigned in December last, Khan Bahadur Hormasji Adarji Patel was appointed to the post of Dewan and joined on the 19th of February.

18. Since Mr. Chandulal's resignation Mr. Rattonji Cursetji Dadachanji L. M. & S. joined in March last as Chief Medical Officer, and on his resigning the post Mr. Mohannath Kedarnath Dikshit L. M. & S. succeeded him in July.

CHAPTER II—Administration of Land.

19. The area of 215 square miles of the State, is divided into 87 villages which are all inhabited.

20. The Revenue management is conducted *mutatis mutundis*, on the Survey system obtaining in the British territory, and it is found to work as smoothly as can be desired, the rates and rules being such as would suit the requirements of the ryots and the State. There are no special tenures or systems in existence.

JAMABANDY.

21. The Jamabandy was settled as usual by the Raja Saheb in person who himself ordered the disposal of the several points in dispute and he visited several villages to personally see the state of the ryots.

22. The Revenue Accounts, which are kept in the prescribed forms as per Hope's manual, were regularly checked and examined.

REMISSIONS.

23. Rs. 275 were remitted during the year of report: against Rs. 10,092 in 1900–1901 on account of Land Revenue: and Rs. 607 were remitted on account of Taccavi in cash and kind.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

24. The only dispute that requires adjudication is the one with Baroda at Unai. A conference between the Suba of Navsari and the Dewan of this State was held on the spot, in February last, extending over 5 days, and although five points out of the nine under dispute were disposed of, no settlement could be arrived at on the main points. A reference was therefore made to the Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat in March last on the subject.

WASTE LAND.

25. The total area of waste land in the State at the end of the year of report amounts to 32,400 acres, against 31,192 acres in the preceding year. There is a reduction of 1,208 acres in the cultivated area during the year. This is due to the inability of the poorer classes of cultivators to till the large area they had acquired in the years of plenty, preceding the famine a fact which can be illustrated by the precentage of the "Khatas" or holdings in which only parts, and not the whole of the "Khatas" have been thrown up, viz—

(1) Of the 1765 Razinama in 1899–1900, only 373 or 21·13 per cent were for entire holdings.

(2) Of the 1625 Razinama in 1900–1901, only 423 or 26·03 per cent were for entire holdings.

(3) Of the 1133 Razinama in 1901–1902, only 219 or 19·32 per cent were for entire holdings.

The above figures clearly show that the State has not lost as many "Khatadars" or Ryots as the number of Razinamas or applications for relinquishment would indicate. The majority of the Razinamas are for portions of the holdings, which in many cases were too extensive for the holders to manage. This fact will, it is hoped, explain away the remarks which Mr. Wales was pleased to make in para 4 of his No. 923 of 30th September 1901, to the effect that, "if the increase in the area of waste is due to the death of the proprietors, it will be sometime before the State recovers from the effects of famine. On paper, however, the decrease in population is small, but the actual loss to the State is presumably much more than 991 mentioned in paragraph 57 of the report &ca." Though the effects of the famine could not entirely be averted, no efforts were spared to meet the exigency and although one can not vouch for the accuracy of the census enumeration in general, there

was no reason whatever to believe that the census figures of the Bansda State were inaccurate in particular; and the fact that the decrease in population in this State is comparatively small is not questionable.

26. The reason why most of the relinquishers threw up *portions* of their holdings is not far to seek. The rates of assessment being low particularly for Jarayet land, many cultivators take up larger area than they could manage in a bad year: while the easy rules necessarily kept up for the benefit of ignorant Ryots for cultivating waste land without permisson, encourage them to throw up portions–and at times even the whole–of their regular holdings, having had experience of more than one bad season.

CHAPTER III—Protection.

(*a*) *LEGISLATION.*

27. No addition was made to the existing laws and regulations. The administration of Criminal and Civil Justice is conducted under the spirit of the British law and in accordance with the practice of the State.

(*b*) *MILITARY.*

28. No Military force is maintained by the State.

(*c*) *POLICE.*

29. The strength of the Police during the year of report was 140 against 122 in the preceding year. Eighteen extra men have been entertained, because (1) great inconvenience is caused to fill up the places of those who happen to be absent on leave and because (2) some additional hands will be required during the Raja Saheb's visit to Delhi. The details under this head are embodied in appendix VI. The total cost of maintaining the Police during the year amounted to Rs. 14,095 against Rs. 11,835 in 1900–1901, showing an increase of 2260 which is mainly on account of the additional men employed during the year. The average expenditure under this head for the preceding 5 years comes to Rs. 12,270.

Offences.

30. The total number of offences reported to the Police was 91 against 142 in the preceding year. This decrease is creditable, but it must be stated that during the former year the people were not quite free from the effect of the famine. However the result of this year is decidedly favourable as, though the average of the preceding 5 years amounts to 201·8. that of the three years (preceding the famine) ending 1898–1899 comes to 166·66. Of the 143 persons arrested by the Police 128 or 89·51 percent were convicted. This does not compare favourably with the result of the preceding year when the percentage of convictions amounted to 93. It is however the same as the average percentage of the former 5 years viz 89.

31. As regards recovery of stolen property the Police was much more successful than in the preceding year, the result being 89 against 46-28 per cent, which also compares very favourably with the average of the preceding 5 years which amounts to 51 percent. It may be mentioned that the people are law-abiding and orderly, as a rule, and it is not difficult to detect offences and less difficult to obtain convictions when the offenders have been arrested. The details regarding the work of the Police will be found in appendices VI, VII, and VIII.

32. The Police Patels who, as a rule, belong to the "Kaliparaj" class do not exercise any power. They only help the District Police in its work.

Village Police.

The number of offences against the Abkari Act reported during the year was 19 against 6 in the preceding year. The number of persons implicated in the 19 cases was 22, all of whom were convicted.

Abkari offences.

33. Twenty-nine Inquests were held during the year of report againt 27 in 1900--1901. Of these 29, 7 deaths were from drowning, 8 from snake-bites, 7 from suicide, 6 from falls from trees and one is attributable to "Delirium-tremens".

Inquests.

(*d*) *CRIMINAL JUSTICE.*

34. The statistics under this head will be found in Appendices IX, X, XI. There are three original and two appellate courts for the administration of criminal Justice. The number of cases dealt with by the courts of original Jurisdiction were 180 against 210 in the preceding year, while the average number of cases during the last 5 years amounts to 208-60. If however the figures for the two years of famine and scarcity be excluded, the average for the preceding three years comes to 183. Of the 278 persons brought before the courts, 164 or 59 percent were convicted, 88 discharged, 24 acquitted and two remained under trial at the close of the year. The comparatively small percentage of convictions is due to the fact that complaints for a large number of compoundable offences were withdrawn. Of the 164 convicted persons 8 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 46 to rigorous imprisonment 5 to simple imprisonment with fine, 29 to rigorous imprisonment with fine, and 76 to fine only. No offences of a serious nature were committed during the year. In the only one case of "attempt to commit murder" the offender was acquitted; and as regards the 2 cases of robbery the offenders belonged to the Dangs and were surrendered to the state for trial under the Extradition Act.

35. There were 4 appeals made against the decisions of the lower courts. Two of these were preferred to the Huzur Court of the Raja Saheb, where the sentence in one was

Appeals.

modified and in the other reversed. The result ot the two appeals made to the court of the Dewan was the modification of the sentences in both.

Extradition.

36. The number of persons surrendered to this state during the year of report under the Extradition Act was four. Of these one under section 302 of the Indian Penal code was from the State of Dharampur, one under Section 379 from the Taluka of Chikli under Surat, and two under Section 392 from the Dangs; while the number of offenders extradited from Bansda was 6. These were all surrendered to the Dharampur State for theft.

Prison.

37. There is one Jail in the State. The building is commodious and well situated, while the sanitary arrangements are as good as can be desired. There is a separate cell for undertrial prisoners and one is kept apart for civil prisoners whenever there is any. There were 22 prisoners remaining at the end of last year, while the number admitted during the year of report was 76. The daily average of the inmates in the Jail amounted to 19 against 31 in 1900–1901. The total cost of maintaining the Jail was Rs. 929 against Rs. 1,554 in the preceding year. The decrease is chiefly due to the smaller number of prisoners. This is exclusive of the cost of the Police guards. The daily average number of prisoners for the last 5 years amounted to 20·40, and for the three years preceding the famine comes to 15·66. The Raja Saheb visited the Jail several times, and so did the Dewan and other officers.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

38. The statistics relating to the administration of Civil Justice are given in Appendix XIII. There are three courts of original jurisdiction. The number of suits filed during the year was 138 against 151 in the year 1900–1901. There were 143 suits for disposal, inclusive of the 5 remaining undisposed of at the close of last year. Of these, 136 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 7. The average duration for disposal was 4 months. The aggregate value of the 138 suits filed during the year amounted to Rs. 4,308, the average value per suit coming to Rs. 31-3-5. The average number per year, of the suits filed during the preceding five years amounts to 71·40. All the suits filed during the year of report were of the nature of small causes except one whose value was more than five hundred rupees.

Execution of decrees.

39. The balance of decrees for execution remaining undisposed of at the close of last year was 296: to these were added 107 applications filed during the year of report, making a total of 403 for disposal. Of these, 129 were disposed of leaving a balance of 274. The total value of the 107 decrees whose execution was applied for was Rs. 7,848-6-6; while the value of those disposed of (129) amounted to

Rs. 11,224-1-5. The reason why a large number of applications (274) remains undisposed of is that the majority of debtors are poor, and the satisfaction of debts is, in most cases, effected by instalments. This has been the practice in vogue in this State, as can be ascertained from the fact that during the preceding five years an average of 23·85 percent of the applications for execution of decrees were disposed of annually.

Miscellaneous applications.

40. No applications were filed, or disposed of, during the year of report, for certificates of administration, heirship &c.

Civil appeals.

41. There are two appellate courts for appeals viz. (1) the Huzur court of the Raja Saheb and (2) that of the Dewan. These courts had only one appeal each to dispose of. The former modified the decision of the lower court and the latter confirmed the orders of the original court. Most of the suits being for small sums of money, there is very little work for appellate courts, as can be seen from the fact that only 6 appeals were filed during the preceding 5 years giving an average of 1·20 per annum.

Registration.

42. Appendix XV contains the information regarding the registration of documents during the year of report. Of the 8 documents, one was for mortgage, one for sale, one was a will and 5 were of a miscellaneous nature (gifts). The value of all these was Rs. 3,157. During the preceding year ten documents of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,675 were registered. The average for 5 years ending 1900-1901 is 6.60 documents and their average value amounted to Rs. 4,836-9-7.

MUNICIPALITY.

43. The Municipality of the town of Bansda, which has a population of 3,760 souls, is maintained solely at the expense of the state. The town is kept clean and well lighted. The sanitary arrangements are supervised by the chief medical officer. The supply of fresh water is quite sufficient for the requirements of the people, there being a number of wells within the town. The small river which runs south and west of the town has two pucka dams thrown across it to prevent its being dried up during the hot season, thus affording the public a constant supply of water for washing purposes. The appliances and means against the occurrence of fires are sufficient and in good order. The cost of maintaining the Municipality amounted to Rs. 1,480 against Rs. 2,282 in the preceding year. The average expenditure under this head during the last five years amounts to Rs. 2,448.

PRODUCTION and DISTRIBUTION.

44. The soil of the state, though not as superior as is to be found in the neighbouring Talukas of Billimora and Gandevi, under Baroda, is of as good a

quality as the average soil of this part of the country and can be made to yield a larger outturn or better descriptions of crops, were the tillers of the land as experienced in the art of cultivation as even an ordinary cultivator of Gujarat proper. The habits and nature of the ryots are described in the early part of this report. They are as yet in infancy as regards advancement in their profession, and although efforts are not spared to raise them, the progress is naturally slow under the circumstances by which they are surrounded. The land is classified under two heads:—"Rice" and "Jarayat". In certain villages where the soil is of a better description and mode of cultivation comparatively superior, an excellent kind of rice is produced. In a fairly good year, the out-turn of grain is more than the requirements of the State, and the surplus is exported through local traders.

45. The experiment of leasing out land on easy terms to out-siders has not proved itself of any appreciable avail. Those who come from outside to take up land are, as a rule, so poor as to live from hand to mouth and to require assistance from the State for every thing to maintain themselves and for every means for their husbandary: while they always desire to have lands in well-to-do villages and would not go into the interior where tracts are available for cultivation. Natives of the cultivators' class would never leave home unless reduced to poverty and driven away by adverse circumstances. While capitalists seldom think of investing in lands for which assessment has to be paid and if they at all do invest in such lands their inexperience and the consequent necessity for depending upon others render their concern unprofitable.

46. Efforts are, and should be, therefore made to utilize and improve the local means. The ryots requiring help are, accordingly given assistance in the shape of cash and kinds.

47. During the year under report the following advances on account of Tuccavi were made.

1	For the purpose of bullocks and agricultural implements in cash	Rs. 3,987
2	For seed and food (grain of the value of)	Rs. 7,226
		11,213

The value of the advances made last year was Rs. 16,173. During the year of famine (1899--1900) grain to the value of nearly 50,000 Rupees was advanced to the ryots, but a very small portion of this has been recovered. The average amount of Tuccavi granted during the three years preceding the famine comes to Rs. 7,009 per annum.

48. In addition to the above, timber of the value of Rs, 2,711 was granted free to the cultivators for building purposes. The value of the timber granted during the preceding year was Rs. 4,231; while the average of the grants for the last five years amounts to Rs. 2,304.

49. The statistics relating to the agricultural stock are given in Appendix XVI. These compare favourably with the figures for the preceding year, there being an increase under every head except "horses", which only show a decrease of 11. The favourable results are due to the facts (1) that the effect of the famine is disappearing, (2) that there was no epidemic disease among the cattle and (3) that there was sufficient supply of fodder.

WEATHER and CROPS.

50. The fall of rain during the year of report was much less than that of the preceding year viz. 66·26 inches against 116·67 inches. It was also less than the average of the last 5 years which amounts to 82·26 inches, and if the scanty rains of famine year 1899-1900 viz. 28·65 inches be excluded from calculation, the average fall of rain in the State amounts to 95·75 inches. As however the rains of the year under report were timely and pretty well distributed, the crops were not fortunately affected, except in a very few villages where the soil is non-retentive of moisture. The out-turn of dry crops was good, but the superior kinds of rice was affected to a certain extent, so also were the sugar-cane (which is cultivated in a small area) and the winter crops. However there was more than sufficient grain for the people and it was selling at cheaper rates than during the preceding year.

The minimum temperature of the year was recorded at 58° and maximum at 107° against 52° and 112° respectively during the preceding year.

WAGES and LABOUR.

51. The demand for labour being limited, wages are always low. The Agricultural labourers have a short period for employment, and the only place where permanent employment could be found is the Public Works Department of the State. The labouring class are also indolent. If they have sufficient means to last for the next 24 hours, they would not care to work.

TRADE and MANUFACTURE.

52. The small trade which is carried on in the State is confined to grain and timber. Coarse cloth and miscellaneous articles required for the use of the Public are imported and dealt in, by petty traders such as Bohras and Banias, most of whom carry on their business in the town of Bansda. Baskets and other articles made of bamboo as also coarse blankets of wool, jackets (called Kanchwas) and mats made of palm leaves, are exported from the State as the articles of manufacture.

FAIR.

53. The only fair of importance is the one held at Unai annually, on the 15th of Chaitra (April). It was not allowed to be held during the year of report on account of the prevalence of plague in the neighbouring places.

FOREST.

54. A system of Forest conservancy obtains in the State. Certain areas have been marked out as reserved forests and certain kinds of trees are not allowed to be cut without permits, throughout the territory. There are however several kinds of trees which the ryots can cut, outside the reserved areas, for fuel and for miscellaneous purposes; while free grants of the reserved kinds of trees are made for building houses, and implements of husbandary &c., under certain rules which work quite satisfactorily. The free grants of timber made during the year of report are shown in para 48 supra.

55. The revenue under this head amounts to Rs, 8,096 against Rs. 11,319 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the fact that there was no demand for timber, the timber-yards in the neighbouring marts being full of stocks. The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 3,740, against Rs. 3,430 in the year 1900-1901. The difference is small and does not call for any remarks.

56. The average income and expenditure of the forest department for the preceding five years amount to Rs. 15,469 and Rs. 3,694 respectively.

PUBLIC WORKS.

57. The expenditure on account of Public works amounted to Rs. 32,448 against Rs. 35,299 in the preceding year. Of the former Rs. 20,588 were spent on original works and Rs. 9,373 on repairs, the charges on account of Establishment and Tools and plan amounting to Rs. 2,487.

		Original works. Rs.	Repairs. Rs.
1.	Tanks wells &c.	498	325
2.	Roads	2,354	1,442
3.	Public offices	9,331	...
4.	Garden buildings	1,617	...
5.	Distillery buildings	...	489
6.	Palace addition to	720	547
7.	Stage Bunglow addition to	345	...
8.	Hospital, addition to	510	...
9.	Dharmshala and temples	2,069	912
10.	Utaras or chowras	1,721	476
11.	Stables	472	...
12.	House at Billimora	301	...
13.	School buildings, addition to	101	445
14.	Quarters for new settlers and other miscellaneous buildings	516	4,672
15.	Post office	...	38
16.	Cattle Pound	...	27
17.	Sheds for plague patients	33	...
		20,588	9,373

58. During the famine year a very large sum was spent on public works. Excluding that from the calculation, the state has incurred an average of expenditure of Rs. 38,270 during the preceding 4 years.

REVENUE and FINANCE.

59. The particulars relating to the different heads of Income and Expenditure are given in Appendix XVII. The gross income amounted to Rs. 2,89,854 and the gross expenditure to Rs. 2,39,014 during the year of report. The total income of the year falls short by Rs. 2,771, as compared with the income of the preceding year; and the expenditure show a large nett decrease of Rs. 71,951.

60. It will be seen that the land revenue has increased by rupees 14,985. This may seem incompatible with the fact that during the year of report 1,208 acres of land were thrown up. But the circumstances mentioned in paras 25 and 26 will explain that a larger area of waste land was taken up without permission, as the season was found to be favourable later on, than that for which Razinamas were given before the commencement of the season. The increase is mainly due on this account. The chief items of income which show a decrease are (1) Abkari (liquor) and (2) Forest. As regards the latter explanation will be found in para 55 Supra. The decrease in Abkari is due to less consumption of liquor, consequent on the absence of bumper crops, since the famine of 1899-1900 and it may also be mentioned that in the Gaekwari villages, close to the frontier, liquor was selling very cheap during the later part of the year by the out-going farmer. The other items do not call for any special remarks, except the "miscellaneous." The increase under this head is due mainly to an item of adjustment, and a corresponding increase will be found under the same head on the expenditure side.

61. It may be mentioned that the income under the two main heads (1) land and (2) Abkari (liquor) had gone down during the famine year to Rs. 97,729 and Rs. 95,545 from an average of Rs. 1,31,991 and 1,56060, respectively. But there is a steady improvement since under both the heads.

62. On the expenditure side there is, as mentioned above, a large nett decrease of Rs. 71,951, most of which is noticeable under the heads of (I) "Abkari," which is due to the fact that a very small quantity of Mowra was purchased for the distillery, there being a large stock in hand; (2) "Remissions" which as a matter of course were not as large as those in the preceding year which followed the year of famine; (3) "Paga and Stables," (4) purchase of "Jewellary," (5) "Rewards and Chandlas," and (6) "Kitchen and

guests," the expenses on account of these were much reduced; (7) "Relief Works,"—these were not required; and (8) "Special expenditure," for which there was no occassion during the year of report.

63. The chief items to which increase of expenditure is confined are:—(I) Miscellaneous, this is mainly due to an item of adjustment as explained in para 60; (2) purchase of clothing and (3) furniture and (4) charges in connection with the Education of the Kumars at the Rajkumar College: these are due to the fact that the young Kumar Shri Pravinsingaji joined the College during the year of report.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Hospital and Dispensary.

64. The total number of patients treated at the Ratankunverba Hospital and by the travelling Dispensary was 29,948 against 33,230 in the preceding year. The decrease is attributable to the fact that the year was comparatively healthy and because the officer incharge of the travelling Dispensary was, for a greater part of the year, employed on plague duty. The daily average attendance of patients was 83·77 against 91 in the preceding year. The average attendance for the five years ending 1900-1901 comes to 91, but if the unusually large number of patients of the famine year be excluded from calculation, the average comes to 86·85.

65. Of the 150 operations performed during the year of report, 8 were major and 142 minor, against 3 and 202 respectively in the preceding year. The number of postmortum examinations was 4 against 3 in 1900-1901.

66. The prevailing diseases are Malaria, Rheumatism, Diarrhœa, Dysentry, Diseases of the respiratory organs, Diseases of the Eye and of the skin.

67. The Raja Saheb's visits to the Hospital were frequent and the Dewan also inspected the Institution several times.

The cost to the State under this head amounted to Rs. 3,173 against 3,281 in the preceding year, while the average cost for the last 5 years comes to 4,184.

68. The number of prisoners treated at the Hospital was 95 against 218 during the preceding year.

69. A Native Vaid also has been employed by the State since the year 1899-1900. The number of patients treated by him during the year of report was 632 against 730 in the year 1900-1901.

70. In the month of September last plague made its appearance in the village of Kathrot situated on the border of the Chikhli Taluka. Six persons were attacked, of whom only one recovered. Prompt and stringent measures were adopted against the spread of this dire disease and fortunately no more mischief was done.

71. 514 animals were treated during the year of report against 535 in the preceding year. Of the former, 345 were horses, 158 cattle and buffaloes, 5 goats, 4 donkeys and 2 elephants. There was no disease of an epidemic nature among the animals.

Veterinary Dispensary.

72. According to the statistics collected by the village officials there were 1,127 births and 470 deaths during the year of report: against 461 and 1,204 respectivly during the preceding year. No reliance can be placed upon these figures collected, as they are, by only 32 Talatis who have to record the statistics of 87 villages which, as a rule, have houses and huts scattered over large arears often intercepted by hills and ravines. The figures for the year would indicate that the State of Bansda had 11·63 deaths per 1000 of its population, which must mean that it is the healthiest place in the world! The Patels of the villages being illiterate and almost as ignorant as the majority of the population, it is not possible to get accurate figures relating to the vital statistics of the rural population.

Births and Deaths.

73. The number of children vaccinated during the year of report was 706 which is a poor result as compared with the figures for the preceding year viz: 827: and it would seem to be much worse on a comparision with the average for the last five years which amounts to 1,286·40. Fortunately there was no outbreak of small-pox during the year. The cost of this Department was Rs. 338 against 346 which is about the average of the preceding 5 years viz: 350. The averge cost per operation amounts to 7 annas and $7\frac{3}{4}$ pies during the year of report against 4 annas $4\frac{1}{4}$ pies which is the average cost of the preceding 5 years.

Vaccination.

INSTRUCTION.

74. The number of schools in the State is the same as during the preceding year viz: 15. The town of Bansda has three schools—(1) The Gulabsingjee Anglo--Vernacular School (2) The Taluka Vernacular School and (3) The Girls' School. There is also a Sanskrit class (called Himat Kunverba Pathshala) where the Hindus are given Religious instruction. Twelve schools are located in different villages. The total number of students was 673 against 593 in the preceding year. The daily average attendance was 407·8.

75. The second Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Surat, examined

the several schools during the year, and the result of his inspection has been communicated to the effect that:—

Of the schools in the town, the result of the Girls' school was satisfactory and that of the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular boys' school was fair. Speaking of the schools in the villages it was remarked that the result of 5 was fair, two were said to have lost their former ground, and the result of the remaining 5 was said to be poor, but one of these had to be kept closed for 5 months on account of the prevalence of plague.

76. The remarks that more trained men should be employed will receive due attention.

77. The Raja Saheb visited the schools in the town several times and when out in the District no village school would escape his attention.

78. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 4,356 against Rs. 4,389 in the preceding year. The average cost during the 5 years ending 1900-1901 amounted to Rs. 4,551.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wild animals.

79. Fourteen wild animals were destroyed during the year of report. Of these 9 were panthers, 3 hyenas, and 2 alligators. Rs. 42-8 were paid as rewards for 11 animals. Of the 9 panthers 3 fell victims to the rifles of Mr. J. Sladen and Lieutt. Lely in May last.

Post office and Telegraph.

80. There is only one post office which is situated in the town of Bansda, but the State has no facility for telegraphic communication.

State Records.

81. The records of the State have been classified and are kept in a separate building in charge of a record-keeper.

Library.

82. The only institution of the kind is the Gulabsinghjee Library which is maintained exclusively at the cost of the State. The cost on its account amounted to Rs. 525 against Rs. 217 in the preceding year and an average of Rs. 216 for the last 5 years. The increase in expenditure during the year of report is due to the purchase of several new books.

83. No transit duty or tax of any kind is levied by the State.

84. Of the orphans picked up during the prevalance of the famine of 1899-1900, 39 are still maintained at the cost of the State. 24 of these learn work as apprentices under carpenters, brick-layers tailors &c. and attend the evening school of the State and 15 are too young yet to learn or work.

Orphans who are maintained by the State.

CONCLUSION.

85. The facts and figures contained in this report will speak for themselves as to how the Administration of this State was conducted during the year that expired on 31st July 1902. If the results be considered satisfactory credit is entirely due to the Rajasaheb who does not only direct the conduct of the several departments under his control, but would also supervise and see personally how his directions and orders are carried out. No portion of the 24 hours is private to him, if the urgency of the public business reqnires his attention or if one be in need of prompt assistance or redress.

If the report be considered unusually lengthy, the excuse is, that certain explanations were considered necessary, and certain remarks pertinent when made at long intervals; while the fact that the famine of 1899-1900 had affected the steady progress of the State, makes it desirable to show how the State of things were before its occurrence and how they have since been; and therefore an attempt has been made to compare the figures of the past year with the average of the preceding 5 years.

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Diwan, Bansda State.

Appendix 1.

POLITICAL RELATIONS of Native States.

Name of State	Tribute in men or money		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military Force.	Transit duties levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufacture and mines.
	Amount	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bansda State ...	Rs. a. p. 153 8 0	British Government.	According to the Census of 1901 40,382.	15	673	706	Malarial and rheumatic affections, diseases of respiratory and digestive organs, diseases of eye, skin and Intestinal worms.	Rs. 2,89,854	Nil	Not.	Agricultural products:—Rice, Nagli, Gram, Jowar, Kodra and pulses. Manufactures:—Bamboo-mats, fans and baskets, Road metal is found in quarries.

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Appendix

NATIVE CHIEFS, principal male members of their families

No.	Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race and religion.	Age.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Maharaul Shri Pratapsinghji Gulabsinghji, Bansda State, Wansadia Family.....	Bansda Town.	Raja Saheb	Solanki Rajput Hindu Shaiv.	38
2	Maharaul Shri Indrasinghji Pratapsinghji, Bansda State, Wansadia Family.....	Do	Patvi Kunver (Heir-apparent)	Do	14
3	Maharaul Shri Pravinsinghji Pratapsinghji Bansda State, Wansadia Family.....	Do	2nd Prince.	Do	11
4	Maharaul Shri Natvarsinghji Pratapsinghji, Bansda State, Wansadia Family.....	Do	3rd Prince.	Do	7
5	Khan Bahadur Hormasji Adarji Patel,.....	Surat.	Diwan.	Parsi	60
6	Pranshanker Dayashanker Pathak	Bardoli in Surat District	Naib Diwan	Audich Brahmin Hindu Shaiv.	46
	Mohannath Kedarnath Dikshit.....	Surat	Chief Medical Officer Sanitary commissioner and Jail superintendant	Nagar Brahmin Hindu Shaiv	24

II.

and principal members of their Courts, 1901–1902.

How and where educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Educated at the Raj Kumar College at Rajkot in Kathiawar.	Ruling his state.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Studying at the Raj Kumar College at Rajkot.					
Do					
Receiving education at home from a tutor.					
Government Pensioner having served in several Departments his last appointment being that of Diwan of the state of sunth in Rewakantha.	Controller of all the Departments of the state.				
Graduate of the civil engineering College, Poona.	Head of the revenue and Public works departments				
Graduate of the Grand Medical college, Bombay.	Head of the Medical Department.				

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Appendix III.

CIVIL DIVISIONS of TERRITORY under Political control 1901-1902.

Division.	Executive Division.	Number of Executive sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with Population.		Number of villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of Villages from nearest court.	Average distance in miles of Villages from nearest court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-quarter town	Population								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Surat Agency.	Bansda.	...	215	According to the census of 1901. 40,382	Bansda.	3,760	87	3	3	16	7½	140	Rs. 14,095	Rs. 1,23,303	Rs. 2,89,854	

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Appendix IV.

POPULATION of BANSDA STATE.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Classification of population of the general census of *1901*									Occupation.			Emigration or Immigration during the year.	Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total male agriculturists including landlords, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.	Prevailing languages.		
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian or mixed races.	Natives.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Northern Division.	Bansda.	8,259	11,937	11,183	8,884	8,378	40,382	187·82	...	...	...	39,256	974	104	39	...	9	Statements received from the Deputy-Superintendent of census do not show these details.	Statements received from the Deputy-Superintendent of census do not show details	Gujarati and mixed Marathi	...	

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Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the Strength. Cost and other Particulars of the MILITARY FORCE in the BANSDA STATE. 1901—1902

Arm of service	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Details of Force at the end of the year.						Total cost of pay and allowances of officers, Non-commissioned officers and men, including followers.	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of the year.	Recruited this year. [a]	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c, (b)	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			In action.	Otherwise	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
Cavalry																There is no regular Military force, but there are 34 sowars who serve as police sowars and escorts, &c. There is a Party of 34 Arabs who serve as palace and Treasury guards and are included in the Police.
Sappers																
Artillery																
Infantry																
Total																

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Appendix VI.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the POLICE of the BANSDA STATE, 1901--1902.

Description of Officers.	Number	Pay of the Grade.	Total expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed	Fined, Degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially Punished	By Promotion	By Money rewards	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chief Police Inspector	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Inspector of Police	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chief Constables	1	45		...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Head Constables...	1	37	Rs. 14,095 including accoutrements.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	1	35		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	1	31		...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
	1	15		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	1	14		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1	13		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	2	11		...	2	...	1	...	2	...	
Constables of Different Classes ...	2	10		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
	3	9		...	2	...	...	...	2	...	
	23	8		...	2	...	...	...	4	...	
	4	7½		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	99	7 and under		...	25	...	1	4	25	...	
Total ...	140	...	...	...	31	...	2	6	41	...	

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Appendix VII.

STATEMENT showing the results of the working of the POLICE in BANSDA STATE during the year 1901--1902

NAME OF STATE.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage convicted of accused arrested		Percentage convicted o accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.
	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Bansda state..... ..	142	91	198	143	197	140	184	128	13	12	93	89-51	93	91	Three Persons remained under trial at the end of the year.

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Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the VALUE of PROPERTY stolen and amount of recoveries in BANSDA STATE, during the year 1901-1902

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	
Bansda	1,145	367	530	327	46.28	89	

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Appendix

STATEMENT showing the number of crimes COMMITTED, number during the year

Number.	Description of Crime or offence.	Number of Crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1901-1902.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1901-1902	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted.
		Balance on 31st July 1901.	Committed during 1901-1902	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Offences under Abkari Act.	...	19	19	19	...	22	22
2	Public servant concealing a design to commit an offence, which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
3	Rioting	...	1	1	1	...	7	7
4	Being a public servant and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official Act	...	1	1	1	...	4	1
5	Personating a public servant	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
6	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, lawfully employed. ...	...	5	5	5	...	24	24
7	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
8	Destroying, damaging or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	...	1	1	1	...	3	2
9	Attempt to Murder	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
10	Attempt to commit suicide	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
11	Causing miscarriage, ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
12	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	36	36	36	...	56	15
13	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.	...	2	2	2	...	2	2
14	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
15	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	...	2	2	2	...	2	2
16	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation....	...	2	2	2	...	2	2
17	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
18	Wrongfully confining any person	...	2	2	2	...	8	7
19	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation	...	2	2	2	...	2	...
20	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
21	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty	...	1	1	1	...	2	...
22	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
23	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the purpose of prostitution	1	...	1	1	...	1	...
24	Theft	...	29	29	29	...	48	43
25	Theft in a building	...	7	7	7	...	9	8
26	Theft by cleark or servant of property in possession of master or employer	...	5	5	5	...	6	4
27	Robbery	...	2	2	2	...	2	2
28	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
29	Criminal breach of trust	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
30	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
31	Mischief	...	2	2	2	...	2	...
32	House-trespass	...	2	2	2	...	2	...
33	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
34	Lurking house--trespass or house-breaking by night	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
35	Lurking house--tresspass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence Punishable with imprisonment	...	4	4	4	...	4	4
36	Adultery	...	3	3	2	1	3	1
37	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace	...	29	29	29	...	43	6
38	Criminal intimidation	...	7	7	7	...	9	1
	Total.	1	179	180	178	2	278	164

IX.

of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the BANSDA STATE, 1901--1902.

Number of persons Sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment								Remarks.
Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.																
Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
3	3	1	2	13	...	22	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	5	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	23	...	24	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	13	...	15	41	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	5	...	7	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	27	2	7	6	...	43	5	...	...	31	2	1	3	...	...	...	.	...	
1	4	...	3	...	...	8	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	...	1	...	...	4	2	..	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	.	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	I	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	I	...	...	1	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	
...	I	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	
...	I	...	...	5	...	6	37	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	I	...	I	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	46	5	29	76	...	164	112	...	...	69	4	I	9	I	4	...	...	...	

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Appendix X.

STATEMENT showing the ***NUMBER*** *of* ***OFFENCES*** *Reported and offences dealt with in the* ***BANSDA STATE,*** *during the year 1901--1902 ending with July.*

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial 1901-1902				Total.								
	1900-1901	1901-1902		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant	Upon Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of a Magistrate.	1900-1901	1901-1902	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
The Dewan's	18	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	22	3	2	...	3	...	...	...	* 2 cases with 2 persons were committed by the Nyayadhish court.
The Naib Dewan's	2	34	1	22	2	34	...	...	2	59	21	...	37	...	...	1	
The Nyayadhish's	190	142	...	115	2	98	...	1	265	216	65	24	124	2*	...	1	* 2 cases with 2 persons were committed to the Dewan's court.
Total.....	210	180	1	140	4	132	...	1	289	278	88	24	164	2	...	2	

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Appendix XI.

STATEMENT showing the RESULTS of APPEALS against, decisions passed by the CRIMINAL COURTS in the BANSDA STATE during the year 1901—1902 ending July.

STATE.	TRIBUNALS.	Number of applications	Number of persons and cases.																												REMARKS.
			Applications rejected.				Sentences. Confirmed.				Sentences. Modified.				Sentences. Reversed.				Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry &c ordered.				Pending.				
			Persons		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases,		
			1900–1901	1901–1902	1900–1901	1901–1902	1900–1901	1901–1902	1900–1901	1901–1902	1900–1901	1901–1902	1900–1901	1901–1902	1900–1901	1901–1902	1900–1091	1901–1902	1900–1901	1901–1902	1900–1901	1901–1902	1900–1901	1901–1902	1900–1901	1901–1902	1900–1901	1901–1902	1900–1901	1901–1902	1900–1901	1901–1902	1900–1901	1901–1902	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Bansda.	The Raja Saheb.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
	The Dewan's	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	

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Appendix XII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons convicted in the JAIL in the BANSDA STATE during the year, 1901--1902.

STATION.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from lastyear.	Admitted during the year.	TOTAL.						
				1900–1901	1901–1902	1900-1901	1901-1902			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bansda... ...	98	22	76	141	98	31	19	22	Rs. a. p. 929 0 0	

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Appendix XIII.

CIVIL WORK–Nature and value of ORIGINAL SUITS filed and disposed of in the BANSDA STATE during the year 1901-1902.

No.	Tribunal	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1901-1902.									Suits disposed of in 1901-1902					Average duration.			Remarks.
												Value.	Nature of suits.								Nature of suits				Value.			
		1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902		Suits regarding lands, houses, &c	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights, &c.	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000	No of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000	No. of suits above Rs 5000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised, &c	Struck off the file	Contested.		Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			28
1	The Dewan	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	The Naib Dewan ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	The Nyayadhish ..	41	5	148	138	189	143	184	136	5	7	4,308	...	137	1	128	8	1	...	...	9	93	6	28	4,423	...	4	...	
	Total...	41	5	151	138	192	143	187	136	5	7	4,308	...	137	1	128	8	1	...	...	9	93	6	28	4,423	...	4	...	

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Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XIV.

CIVIL WORK—RESULTS of APPLICATIONS for execution of decrees in the BANSDA STATE during the year 1901-1902.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance, 1900-1901.	Opening balance, 1901-1902	Value of opening balance for 1901-1902	Applications brought to the register. 1900-1901.	Applications brought to the register. 1901-1902.	Applications brought to the register. Value for 1901-1902.	Total. 1900-1901.	Total. 1901-1902.	Total. Total value for 1901-1902.	Disposed of. 1900-1901.	Disposed of. 1901-1902.	Disposed of. Value for 1901-1902	Closing balance. 1900-1901.	Closing balance. 1901-1902.	Closing balance. Value for 1901-1902.	Number of applications pending disposal at the close of 1901-1902. Below 6 months.	Above 6 months.	Above 12 months.	Remarks.
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs. a. p			Rs. a. p			Rs. a. p.			Rs- a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	The Dewan	...	2	9261-11-10	2	...	...	2	2	9261-11-10	...	1	5812-2-5	2	1	3449-9-5	...	...	1	
2	The Naib Dewan ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	
3	The Nyayadhish ...	302	294	11364-14-10	109	107	7848-6-6	411	401	19213-5-4	117	128	5411-15-0	294	273	13801-6-4	43	37	193	
	Total ...	302	296	20626-10-8	111	107	7848-6-6	413	403	28475-1-2	117	129	11224-1-5	296	274	17250-15-9	43	37	194	

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Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XV.

REGISTRATION of DOCUMENTS.

No.	Sub-Registry office.	Number of Documents presented.												Documents registered.		Value of Documents		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
		Documents Presented for registration.		Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
		1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	1900-1901	1901-1902	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13
1	Bansda	10	8	4	1	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	5	10	8	Rs. 7,675	Rs. 3,157	...	...	...	...	

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Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XVI.

STATEMENT showing AGRICULTURAL STOCK in the BANSDA STATE, during the year 1901--1902

Number.	Names.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies	Asses	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding carts.	Carts used in carrying	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Bansda.	13,112	10,199	1,293	1,817	96	59	19	7	7,501	5,629	38	230	1,079	

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Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XVII.

INCOME

No.	Heads of Receipts.	A. D. 1900-1901	A. D. 1901-1902	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Land Revenue.	108318	123303	14985	...
2	Forest	11319	8096	...	3223
3	Abkari--Liquor	137613	122029	...	15584
4	Do. Toddy	5066	5769	703	...
5	Do. Bhang--Ganja	40	27	...	13
6	Copying fees	1	1	...	...
7	Magisterial fines	518	750	232	...
8	Interest on Loans &c.	10503	11302	799	...
9	Opium	146	170	24	...
10	Giras.	3393	3393	...	...
11	Tolls	1961	1586	...	375
12	Ferries.	16	22	6	...
13	Rent of houses	1604	1541	...	63
14	Rent of Estates out-side the state	217	...	...	217
15	Miscellaneous.	5270	8282	3012	...
16	Registration of Documents	45	35	...	10
17	School fees	123	195	72	...
18	Pratap-Nivas Garden (Income from)	86	363	277	...
19	Jail (Income from)	717	531	...	186
20	Cattle pounds	91	236	145	...
21	Rewards and Chandla	2435	1416	...	1019
22	Stamp sales	1402	807	...	595
23	Sale of houses	1741	...	...	1741
	Carried forward	2,92,625	2,89,854	20,255	23,026

EXPENDITURE

No.	Heads of Expenditure	A. D. 1900-1901	A. D. 1901-1902	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Medical	3281	3173	...	108
2	Forest	3430	3740	310	...
3	Abkari	70341	16177	...	54164
4	Vaccination	346	338	...	8
5	Library	217	525	308	...
6	Police and other guards	11835	14095	2260	...
7	Paga and Stables	33540	30006	...	3534
8	Cattle pounds	9	20	11	...
9	Jail	1554	929	...	625
10	Cash allowance and temple servants	12966	13752	786	...
11	Ferries	188	155	...	33
12	Tolls	563	623	60	...
13	Public works	35299	32448	...	2851
14	Relief works and poor house	5971	...	...	5971
15	Dewan Kacheri	5051	5114	63	...
16	Naib Dewan's Office	8194	7667	...	527
17	Collecting Establishment	8929	9104	175	...
18	Education	4389	4356	...	33
19	Pratapnivas garden charges	2259	2701	442	...
20	Municipality	2282	1480	...	802
21	Contingent charges	1179	1431	252	...
22	Printing charges	750	915	165	...
23	Deficit in granary	142	189	47	...
24	Remissions	10092	882	...	9210
25	Income tax on interest of loans	269	287	18	...
26	Miscellaneous	4659	8750	4091	...
27	Rewards for destruction of wild animals	22	42	20	...
28	Carriage hire & Bathas	2273	3140	867	...
29	Purchase of Jewels for Rajasaheb&c	15127	11339	...	3788
30	Rewards and Chandla	5689	3014	...	2675
31	Dewasthan Dharmada	2073	2186	113	...
32	Festivals	1244	1550	306	...
33	Palace Establishment	9154	8427	...	727
34	Pocket expenses to Rajasaheb and Ranisahebs	18339	18219	...	120
35	Purchase of clothing for Raja Saheb &c	1939	3771	1832	...
36	——Do——Furniture	2077	3532	1455	...
37	Kitchen	5536	4603	...	933
38	Guests &c	3061	2450	...	611
39	House and land purchased in Bilimora	246	27	...	219
40	Veterinary	278	206	...	72
	Carried forward	2,94,793	2,21,363	13,581	87,011

No.	Heads of Receipts	A. D. 1900-1901	A. D. 1901-1902	Increase.	Decrease	No.	Heads of Expenditure.	A. D. 1900-1901	A. D. 1901-1902	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Brought forward.....	2,92,625	2,89,854	20,255	23,026		Brought forward.....	2,94,793	2,21,363	13,581	87,011
						41	Nyayadhish's Office...	696	1201	505	...
						42	Diamond Jubilee Agriculture Show.	9	...	...	9
						43	Plague Department...	230	1056	826	...
						44	Education expenses of Patvi-kumar Shri Indrasinghji and kumar shri Pravinsinghji at the Rajkumar College, at Rajkot.....	10790	12912	2122	...
						45	Assistance towards the Postal Department on account of famine.....	15	...	...	15
						46	Special Expenses.....				
							(1) Padanom ceremonies of Kumar shri Natversinghji.....	4	...	...	4
							(2) Wasta ceremonies of the Indravilas Palace.....	3	2	...	1
							(3) Patvi kumar shri Indrasinghji's and kumar shri Pravinsinghji's tour to Sayela and Palitana...	4	...	...	4
							(4) Expenses on account of the death of Ganga swarup Mandwa vala Rana shri Mahakuver Basaheb the step-mother of the Rajasaheb.	3977	1804	...	2173
							(5) Telegram charges of condolences to His Majesty the Emperor at the time of the demise of her late Majesty the Queen Empress.....	15	...	...	15
							(6) Census charges...	116	176	60	...
							(7) Doctor's fees...	250	...	...	250
							(8) Cost of supplying articles to the fancy Fair at Surat.....	63	...	...	63
							(9) Towards the Victoria Memorial Fund.....	...	500	500	...
	Total...	2,92,625	2,89,854	20,255	23,026		Total...	3,10,965	2,39,014	17,594	89,545
	Taccavi.....	13,969	5,942	...	8,027		Taccavi...	4520	3987	...	533

H. A. Patel

Dewan, Bansda State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BANSDA STATE

For the year 1902-1903.

SURAT
PRINTED AT THE "DESHI MITRA" PRESS.

1903.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BANSDA STATE, SURAT AGENCY.

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903 ENDING WITH 31ST JULY 1903.

CHAPTER I. POLITICAL.

1. The area of Bansda State is 215 square miles. Its population according to the census of 1901 is 40382, and its gross revenue is Rs. 2,90,420.

area.

2. The state is tributary to the British Government and pays an annual tribute of Rs. 153-8.

3. The relations of the state with the British Government and the other neighbouring states continued to be cordial.

4. The Raja Saheb in the month of August went to Bombay. Being invited by the Government he attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi, held by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 1st January 1903 with 146 followers including the Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Indrasingji & others. He reached Delhi on the 25th December 1902 and was present at the following functions; the State Entry and the Elephant Procession the Opening of the Arts' Exhibition, the Darbar and the Investiture of the Indian Orders. He also attended the Governor Lord Northcote and Lady Northcote 'At Home' to meet Their R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Cannought and H. R. H. the Grand Duke of Hesse, and saw the fireworks and illuminations and assault-at-arms. On account of the dangerous ill-health of his Dharampurvala Sisodia eldest Ranisaheb he was obliged to leave Delhi on the 8th January. In may, he went to Sayla in Kathyawar to take part in the marriage ceremony of the kunveri of the Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Madarsingji of that State.

Raja Saheb's tour.

...val the Rajasaheb visited several villages of the state also, where Schools and Public works and enquired into the condition and

...ts.

6. The 9th of August the Coronation day of His most Gracious Majesty the Emperor Edward VII was observed here in the State as a grand holiday with several ceremonies and rejoicings,a description of which has already been given in the last year's Administration Report of the State.

The Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor

7. The 1st of January, the day of the grand Imperial Darbar at Delhi held by H. E. The Viceroy, was also observed in the State as a grand holiday with the following functions and rejoicings.

1. In the morning just at the Sunrise a royal salute of 101 guns was fired.

2. Ten prisoners were released and all the prisoners were feasted by the Darbar.

3. The poor were fed and given clothes.

4. The Students of all the Schools of the Bansda town were feasted and those of the village schools were given sweet-meats. The students sang the National anthem.

5. The town was gracefully decorated with flags and bunchesof flowers and leaves and the palace, the principal public buildings, temples and musjids were magnificently illuminated during the night.

6. The 1st and the 2nd of Janua y were observed as public holidays in the State.

7. The 1st of January was observed a general holiday throughout the State.

8. The name Edward Street was give to the street extending from the Taluka school to the Distillery.

9. The name Alexandria well was given to the new well near the Vishwa-nath's Temple.

10 In order to give encouragement to the Kaliparaj of the State a Coronation Scholarship has been established available to those Kaliparaj students only

who after finishing their Course of Gujerati go out to prosecute further studies elsewhere.

11. It has been settled to erect a fountain in the Pratap--nivas Garden and to call it the Coronation Fountain.

12. A Grand Darbar was held by Kumar Shri Pravinsingji and Kumar Shri Natvarsingji at 4 P. M. in the Indravilas palace, as the Raja saheb was at Delhi.

8. Mr. J. Sladen B. A. I. C. S. The Political Agent at Surat haulted for one day at Bansda in the month of May while going to hold a Darbar of Dang Chiefs at Waghai.

9. The Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Indrasingji and his younger brother Kumar Shri Pravinsingji continued their studies in the Rajkumar College during the year and are progressing well. Kumar Shri Pravinsingji was owing to sickness obliged to remain absent from the Rajkumar College for the whole of the winter--term.

10. The youngest Kumar Shri Natvarsingji being too young to be sent to Rajkot is prosecuting his studies at home under a special Matriculated teacher and has learned up to Gujarati Standard III and Royal Reader No. 1.

11. No domestic occurrence worth noticing occurred in the Raja saheb's family except the long continued sickness of his Dharampurvala Sisodia eldest Ranisaheb.

12. The following changes have occurred in the personnel of the administration during the year.

1. Khan Bahadur Hormasji Adarji Patel having resigned the Dewanship, Mr. Pranshanker Dayashanker Pathak L. C. E. the Naib Dewan has been appointed to act in his place.

2. Mr. M. K. Dixit L. M. & S. having resigned the post of the Chief Medical Officer, Mr. J. P Mody L. R. C. P. and S. E. P. F. P. S. G. was appointed in his place and on his resigning Mr. Vamanrao Bhaskar Mohile L. M. & S. has been appointed as Chief Medical Officer of the State.

Condition of the people

13. The Population of Bansda State is 40382 Souls out of which 39256 are Hindus, 974 Musalmans, 104 Parsis and 48 others. There are two Chief Divisions among Hindus, Ujaliats and Kaliparaj. The Brahmins, Banias, Rajputs, Kunbis, Kolis, Suthars, and other artizens and Manufacturing classes of Hindus are reckoned as Ujaliats. The rest of the Hindu Community is 'Kaliparaj.' Though numerically less in number the Ujaliats enjoy ascendancy over their Kaliparaj brethren owing to their intellectual and busy pursuits. The Ujaliats are generally literate and some of them are State servants some traders, some cultivators some manufacturers and some Artizans and skilled labourers. A few of them belonging to high castes such as Brahmins, Banias &c are well-to-do while others can fairly subsist themselves. The Kaliparaj Division of the Hindus is generally illiterate and poor. They are cultivators and labourers and very thriftless in habits. Schools have been opened by the state to give them education free but a very few of them take advantage of this liberality of the State owing to their restless and superstitious mode of living. In order to give encouragement some of the Kaliparaj boys who can read and write well are employed by the State as Nakedars and School Masters and in other suitable posts. They are also not good cultivators and the State tries to improve them by imparting to them a good knowledge as regards production of good manures and use of better implements of husbandry. The Musalman population of the State is also generally illiterate and very poor except a few who are dealers in grain and are manufacturers. The Musalmans are generally employed in the State as Peons, Sowars and Police Constables. A very few of them has been employed as Karkuns and School Masters and some are cultivators nnd manufacturers.

The Parsis are generally well-to-do and a very few of them poor. They are good cultivators and many of them are license holders of liquor shops. A very few of them have been employed as state servants.

CHAPTER. II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND

14 The State lands have already been surveyed and classified. The rates of the assessment are moderate and easily payable by the Ryots.

15 The total area of the cultivable land in the State is 69911-2 acres out of which 32900-6 acres of land remained waste during the year against 32400 acres in the year preceding showing an increase of 499-34 acres which is nearly

500. The percentage of waste land comes to 47 during the year. 4060-35 acres of land were taken up and 4560-13 acres were relinquished during the year, which shows that more land was relinquished than taken up during the year. This retrogression in cultivation may be attributed to the successive three bad years during which the cultivators have lost much of their resources and fearing the recurrence of bad monsoon they do not venture to take up more lands. The large percentage of waste land is owing to the fact that much of waste land is light soil of the inferior kind situated in the hilly parts of the State; climate where is most unhealthy and water very bad, consequently it has become very difficult to attract new settlers from outside to take up such lands in spite of the inducements of reduced assessments in whole or in parts varying according to the area, quality and locality of the land.

16. The revenue accounts were correctly and punctually prepared by the Naib Dewan in the forms similar to those of the Hope's Manual and were examined and checked by the proper authorities when no error or fraud was found.

No special tenures exist in the State except that the waste land is given by special agreements at low rates for certain periods to new settlers.

JAMABANDY.

17. The Jamabandy of the State was made by the Raja saheb in person as usual who settled several points in dispute regarding the land revenue.

REMISSIONS.

18. Outstanding balances amounting to Rs. 7009 were written off during the year as against Rs. 882 in the year preceding. Out of which Rs. 3535 relate to land revenue, Rs. 3363 relate to Takavi advances, and Rs 111 to miscellaneous matters.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

19. Some points of the boundary disputes with Baroda were solved in the last year. The four points which remain to be settled and for the settlement of which a correspondence is going on will, it is hoped, be settled during the next year.

CHAPTER III—Protection.

(*a*) LEGISLATION.

20. No change in the Legislation of the State was made during the year. Administration of the Criminal and Civil Justice is carried on the spirit of the British laws, due regard being paid to the customs of the State.

(*b*) *MILITARY.*

21. There is no regular military force in the State. But there are 34 sowars who serve as Police sowars and escorts. Their expenses are included in the Paga expenses. There is also a party of 33 Arabs who serve as Police and treasury guards and are included in the foot Police.

(*c*) *DISTRICT POLICE.*

22. The organization, discipline and duties of the District Police are on the model of the British. The strength of the Police during the year was 130 against 140 in the year preceding. The decrease is owing to the reduction of some of the extra men who were employed last year as additional hands to be required during the Rajasaheb's visit to Delhi. The total cost of the foot Police during the year was Rs. 12676 against Rs. 14095 in the year preceding, which shows a decrease of Rs. 1419 mainly attributable to the reduction in the number of Police.

23. The District Police dealt with 95 crimes during the year against 91 in the year preceding showing an increase of 4 which does not require any explanation. Of the 142 accused arrested by the police 135 were convicted showing a percentage of 95 which can be favourably compared with the last year's percentage of 89-51.

24 The amount of stolen property was Rs. 212-15 against Rs.367-11-3 in the year preceding. The percentage of the amount recovered which is 100 during the year can also be compared favourably with the percentage which was 89 in the year preceding.

25. No particular kind of heinous offence prevailed in the State during the year. Greater number of offences relate to petty thefts under Sec. 379 of the Indian Penal Code. There were no out-laws and no border forays took place in the State. Only one murder was reported during the year. Ten fires took place in the State by which property of the value of Rs. 874-3-6 was lost. The proportion of crimes to population is 1 to 425 and the proportions of Police to population and area are 1 to 310 and 1 to 1-65 square miles respectively.

More details about the strength and working of the Police can be gathered from the appendices VI, VII, and VIII.

Village Police.

26 None of the Police patels in the State is empowered to exercise any power as most of them belong to Kaliparaj who are generally illiterate and the few who are Ujaliats are not fit to enjoy the privilege. The Village Police assists the District Police in its work.

Abkari Police.

27 The Abkari Police is exclusive of the District Police and looks after the Abkari crimes only. The offences against the Abkari act reported during the year were 33 against 19 in the year preceding, showing an increase of 14 which were mainly due to the illegal distillation of country liquor owing to the cheapness of Mowra flowers which were plentiful during the year. The number of persons implicated in the 33 cases was 53, of which 51 were convicted showing a percentage of 96·2.

Inquests.

28 35 inquests were held during the year against 29 in the year preceding showing an increase of 6, of which 32 were accidental deaths and 3 suicides. Of the 32 accidental deaths 6 occurred by drowning 17 by snake-bites 6 by falls from trees, 1 by a fall in a well, 1 by being killed by a tiger, and 1 by being crushed under cart-wheels. There is a marked decrease in the number of suicides and there is a marked increase in the number of snake-bites for which no valid reasons can be assigned.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

29 For the administration of justice in the State there are three original Courts and two appellate Courts. The original Courts are 1 the Nyayadhish Court 2 The Naib-Dewan's Court and 3 the Dewan's Court. The appellate Courts are 1 the Dewan's Court and the Raja Saheb's Hazur Court. The number of crimes reported to the original courts during the year under report were 219 against 180 in the year preceding showing an increase of 39 crimes. The following kinds of crimes showed a marked increase in numbers. (1) Offences relating to house-breaking at night to commit theft under Sec 457 of the Indian Penal Code. (2) Offences relating to simple hurt under Sec 323 (3) Offences relating to Sec 3 of the Abkari Act V of 1878 and (4) a murder. Of the 321 persons brought for trial 174 were convicted, 22 acquitted 109 discharged and 7 remained to be tried at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction to the number of persons tried is 57 against 59 in the year preceding. The small precentage is due to a large number of

offences being compounded during the year. Only one person was sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment and 94 persons were sentenced to lighter imprisonments, 79 persons were sentenced to fines only. The total amount of fines inflicted during the year was Rs. 1030 out of which Rs. 692 were recovered. The offences of house-breaking at night to commit theft were generally committed by Bhils of Dang State a troublesome tribe living on the border of the State. Appendices IX and X relate to the criminal justice.

APPEALS.

There was only one appeal against the decision of the Dewan's Court in which the decision of the lower Court was upheld. There were appeals in two cases in the Dewan's Court against the decision of the lower Courts. In one case the appellant's sentence was confirmed and in the other which complicated two appellants the proceedings of the lower Court were quashed and a new trial was ordered. The appendix XI shows the results of the appeals.

EXTRADITION.

30. 7 persons were surrendered to this state by other states during the year, under the Extradition Act. Of these 6 were Bhils from the Dang States who were extradited for the offences of house-breaking at night to commit theft and the remaining one was from the Dharampore state and was extradited for the offence of theft under Sec. 379 of the Indian Penal Code. No person was extradited from this state during the year.

PRISON.

31. There is only one Jail in the State situated in the Bansda town The jail building is spacious with good sanitary arrangements. It has a garden surrounding it with a good water supply from a well. The Jail has separate cells for under trial prisoners and convictsand for civil prisoners. The total number of prisoners in the Jail during the year was 108 against 98 in the year preceding, of which 22 were remaining from the last year and 86 were admitted during the year. The daily average of prisoners in the Jail was 13 against 19 in the year preceding. The total cost of maintaining the jail excluding that of Police guards was Rs. 532 against Rs. 929 in the year preceding showing a decrease of Rs. 397 owing to the less daily average of prisoners in the jail. As usual the jail was visited by the Rajasaheb, the Dewan and other Officers of the state several times during the year and the comfort of the prisoners was well looked after.

32. In order to be instructed in the criminal Identification system, a Police jamadar has been sent to the Officer in charge Criminal Identification Department Bombay Presidency by the State.

CIVIL JUSTICE

33. There are three original Courts for the administration of Civil Justice in the State viz. the Nyayadhish's Court, the Naib Dewan's Court, and the Dewan's Court. The appellate Courts are two viz. the Dewan's Court and the Raja Saheb's Hazur Court. The number of original suits filed in the Civil Courts during the year was 175 against 138 in the year preceding showing an increase of 37. The total number of suits including 7 suits of the last year was 182, out of which 173 were disposed of, and 9 suits remaining in arrears at the end of the year. The total value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 7540-2-11, the average value of a suit coming to a small amount of Rs. 43-1-5.

Execution of Decrees.

34. There were 118 applications for the execution of decrees during the year which added to the balance 274 of the last year make up the total of 392 decrees to be executed during the year. Of these, 71 decrees were executed during the year, the remaining 321 being in arrears. The reason why many decrees remained unexecuted can be attributed to the majority ofthe debtors being poor and the satisfaction of the debts in many cases being effected by instalments.

Miscellaneous applications.

35. No applications regarding the certificates of administration, heirship &c were filed or disposed of during the year under report.

Civil appeals.

36. Only one appeal was filed in the Dewan's Court against the decision of the Nyayadhish Court which was rejected.

Registration

37. Five Documents of the aggregate value of Rs. 1699 were registered during the year against 8 documents of the value of Rs. 3157 in the year preceding. Of the five documents 3 relate to sales, 1 to will, and 1 was of a miscellaneous nature relating to gift. The income of the registration Department was Rs. 17 against Rs. 35 in the year preceding. There is no expenditure of the department as the work is done by the Dewan.

MUNICIPALITY.

38. There is only one Municipality in the state which is in the Bansda town the population of which is 3760 souls. There is no income of the Municipality as no taxes are levied, it being solely maintained by the state. The Chief medical officer looks after

the sanitation of the town. There is a good supply of drinking water for the town people and the river Kaveri being dammed at two different places supplies sufficient water for bathing and washing purposes. Almost all the roads within the Municipal limits have been metalled and the mains roads are watered twice during the dry season and are lighted daily. There are three fire engines in the state which are sufficient against fire and are in good order. No fire took place during the year within the Municipal limits of the town. The cost of the Municipality was Rs. 1643 against Rs. 1480 in the year preceding, showing an increase of Rs. 163, which was due to the increase in the number of lamps.

CHAPTER. IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

(*a*) *Agriculture.*

39. Most of the cultivators belong to Kaliparaj who are very backward in their profession. Manure was not known to them but lately by the efforts of the state, some of them have learnt to collect cowdung &c. in a pit for manufacturing good manure. Good implements of husbandry have been made by the state for immitation by the Kaliparaj. To give them encouragement seeds, food and cash &c. are advanced to them when needed. They are also supplied with timber at reduced fees for making implements.The Ujaliats are good cultivators and they use good implements for cultivation of their lands. They know how to use manure and produce more valuable products such as sugarcane, wheat, cotton &c. The season during the year being favourable, a harvest of good crops was obtained by the cultivators. A total area of 35548 acres of lands consisting of 27237 acres of Jarayet and 834 acres of paddy fields was cultivated during the year. A very limited area of land in the state is under cultivation of cotton and wheat, which has been only lately introduced in the state and is progressing well. The great impedement in the growth of cotton in the State is the fall of heavy rains. Tacavi advances of Rs. 2599 in cash for buying bullocks &c and 3164 maunds of corn of the value of Rs. 2386 for seeds and food were given to the cultivators during the year. In addition to this, timber of the value of Rs. 1530 was granted to them free for building houses against timber of the value of Rs. 2711 granted during the year preceding. The total amount of the Takavi advanced during the year was Rs. 4985 against Rs. 11213 in the year preceding showing a decrease of Rs. 6228 which was due to the year having proved better.

40. The agricultural stock of the Ryots is gradually improving as the effects of the famine are vanishing. Though this year has proved very beneficial, there is no noticeable improvement in the stock of agriculture, but it is hoped that the succession of several good years will bring the Ryots to their former prosperity. The appendix XVI shows the agricultural stock of the State in detail. The fodder for the cattle was sufficient and no cattle disease appeared in the State during the year.

WEATHER and CROPS.

41. The monsoon during the year was very favourable. The total fall of rain during the year was 83.89 against 66·26 in the year preceding. The rain was plenty for the Khariff and the Rabi crops as it rained timely and steadily both in the beginning and at the end of the season by which both kinds of crops thrived well. Locusts did not visit the State during the year.

42. The minimum and maximum temperature was 50° and 107° respectively against 58° and 107° in the year preceding.

Temperature.

WAGES and LABOUR.

43. There was no change in the rates of wages during the year. The Kaliparaj generally supplies labourers and the demand for labour being limited the rates of wages are generally low in the State.

44. There was an appreciable fall in the price of food grains during the year owing to a good harvest.

TRADE and MANUFACTURE.

45. The chief trade of the State consists in the exportation of different kinds of corn from within the State and in the importation of cloth, sugar wheat &c. into the State from outside. The articles which are manufactured in the State are bamboo baskets and other articles made of bamboo, mats of palm leaves and coarse blankets and jackets of wool.

FAIRS.

46. The only important fair in the State is the Dewki Unai's jatra which is annually held at Unai on the 15th of Chaitra Sud, when a large gathering of devotees assembles to worship the Ma'ta and bathe in the hot-springs which are near the Mata's temple. Owing to the prevalence of plague in the neighbouring districts the fair was prohibited during the year.

47. Weekly fairs called Hatwaras are also held in certain villages of the state on different days of the week for the convenience of inhabitants of the jungle villages having no Banias, where they barter corn &c. for cloth and other articles of their wants.

FOREST.

48. 47699 acres of land were under forest reserve during the year. The conservancy System on the model of British is in force in the State. Teak, Saddo, Kher, Kanti, Haldhwan, Sisam, Beo, Siwan, Mahudo, Jambudo and other timber trees together with bamboos have been reserved and people are prohibited from cutting them without permission. The supervision of the forest is in the hands of the Forest Officer who has under him a Sajedar and several forest guards, who strictly look after the conservancy of the forest. Owing to the plague and famine the demand for forest cuttings has greatly diminished and the price of timber has lowered down to an appreciable extent. The ryot is allowed to cut trees which are not reserved for fuel &c, while free grants of timber are made for building houses and for making implements of husbandry &c. under certain rules in force in the State. The value of the timber granted free during the year to the Ryots was Rs. 1530. The revenue of the Department was Rs. 13108 during the year against Rs. 8096 in the year preceding showing an increase of Rs. 5012 and the expenditure was Rs. 3812 against Rs. 3740 in the year preceding.

49. In order to prevent the smuggling of the forest produce 16 nakas have been placed at different places on the border of the State. The forest revenue consists of the produce of the sale of timber &c, and fees levied on certain jungle products while being exported outside the state.

PUBLIC WORKS.

50. The total cost of the Public Works during the year was Rs. 18169 against Rs. 32448 in the year preceding. Of this Rs. 7363-14 were spent on new works and Rs, 10804-15-11 on repairs including establishment expenses &c. which is Rs. 1902-2-5.

	New works.	Repairs.
1. Tanks and wells.	758— 8— 4	296—11— 2
2. Roads.	2084— 7— 7	1271— 7— 7
3. Public offices.	914— 9— 2	145— 0— 7
4. Garden buildings	...	592— 0— 4
5. Distillery buildings' addition to	55— 4— 6	228— 9— 1
6. Palaces addition to	184— 5— 7	2367—15— 2

7.	Jail.	...	372— 4— 8
8.	Hospital.	...	91— 2— 5
9.	Dharamsalas and Temples.	1627— 2— 7	356— 6—11
10.	Utaras.	...	1366—11— 1
11.	Stables.	...	489— 2— 3
12.	House at Billimora	157—15— 8	... ...
13.	Quarters for new settlers and other buildings.	202— 5— 2	386—11— 5
14.	School Buildings.	...	219— 7— 5
15.	Post office.	...	7— 0— 6
16.	Store houses.	...	682—15— 8
17.	Guest houses.	1379— 3— 5	29— 3— 3
18.	Establishment	...	1810—15—11
19.	Tools & Plants	...	91—2—6
		7363—14— 0	10804—15—11

51 The principal new works carried on during the year were (1) the terrace of the Unai Mata's temple, (2) a bunglow for guests (3) the metalling of the Bansda Kathrot road for 2 miles (4) addition to the irrigation bund at Doldha and (5) two wells.

52 There is a decrease in the expenditure of public works during the year amounting to Rs. 14279 which is due to the sanction of less expenditure towards Public works during the year owing to the Rajasaheb's tour to Delhi to attend the Imperial Coronation Darbar in which a large amount of money was spent.

Irrigation.

53 There are 18 tanks and 81 irrigation wells in the State belonging to the Darbar. Many of the tanks were constructed during the famine year of 1900 A. D. The water of these tanks is used in rearing up better kinds of rice plants which require a good deal of water during the months of Bhadarva and Ashwin and consequently these tanks become very useful when the rain in the latter part of the monsoon is scanty. The wells are generally used in watering sugarcane plantations and other bagayat productions. Owing to the absence of good cultivators some of the wells remain unused. No new irrigation work of any importance was constructed during the year except an addition to the bund of the Doldha tank for storage of more water. A grand scheme for irrigating the lands of the village of sindhai by raising water from the river Ambika by means of a steam pump is under contemplation and it is hoped it will be settled in the next year.

CHAPTER. V.

REVENUE and FINANCE.

54. The gross income and expenditure of the state during the year under report were Rs. 290420 and 289924 respectively. There was an increase of Rs. 566

in the gross revenue and an increase of Rs. 50910 in the gross expenditure compared with those of the last year. The increase in the expenditure was mainly due to the Imperial Coronation Darbar expenses. The Appendix XVII shows the income and expenditure during the year as compared with those of the last year. The main causes of the increase and decrease in the chief items of revenue and expenditure are as follow.

INCOME.

(I) On the side of income the increase in the head of land revenue was due to more miscellaneous revenue being collected during the year.

(*b*) the increase in the head of toddy was due to more toddy trees being tapped during the year.

(*c*) the increase in the forest revenue was due to the sale of Mowra seeds and more miscellaneous revenue being collected during the year.

(*d*) the increase in the head of interests on loans was due to more interest of such kind being received during the year.

(*e*) the decrease in the Abkari revenue was due to the less consumption of liquor during the year.

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) The increase in the head of medical was due to the addition of a Hospital Assistant to the number of the staff and more medicines being purchased during the year. The increase in the head of Education was due to the kindergarton apparatus being purchased for the schools during the year.

(*b*) The increase in the head of remissions was due to greater amount of remissions being granted during the year.

(*c*) The decrease in the head of Abkari was due to the cheapness of Mowra flowers during the year.

(*d*) The decrease in the head of Police was due to the reduction in the number of Police.

(*e*) The decrease in the head of Paga was due to the miscellaneous expenses relating to the Paga being less during the year.

(*f*) The decrease in the head of Public works was due to a less expenditure towards public works being sanctioned during the year owing to heavy expenses of attending the Coronation Darbar Delhi.

(*g*) The decrease in the head of the purchase of jewels was due to the purchase of jewels of less value during the year.

(*h*) The decrease in the heads of purchase of clothing and furniture, kitchen expenses and guests was due to the less expenses of such kinds during the year.

(*i*) The decrease in the head of Plague Department was due to no plague having appeared in the state during the year.

(*j*) The decrease in the head of the Educational expenses of the Kumars at the Rajkumar College was due to the reduction in the number of attendants of the Kumars, carriage, horses &c. and less attendance of the Kumars in the College.

CHAPTER VI

VITAL STATISTICS.

55. There are two medical institutions in the State, the Ratankuverba Hospital and Dispensary. Hospital and the travelling dispensary. The Ratankuverba Hospital treated 27416 patients against 29669 in the year preceding. The decrease in the number of patients was due to the year being more healthy. The Travelling Dispensary treated 1217 patients against 279 in the year preceding showing an increase of 938 which was due to the Travelling Dispensary having worked for more days during the year than in the year preceding and the Kaliparaj people having begun to appreciate more value of the medical aid in diseases than before. The daily average attendance in the Ratankuverba Hospital of the patients was 75·11 against 18·28 in the year preceding and that in the Travelling Dispensary was 7·80 against 2·49 in the year preceding. Of 27416 cases treated by the Ratankuverba Hospital 8082 were new and 19260 were old cases against 8243 and 21338 respectively in the year preceding and the number of indoor patients was 74 against 88 during the last year. The numbers of new and old cases in the Travelling Dispensary were 668 and 549 respectively against 126 and 153 in the year preceding. The number of deaths in the Hospital during the year was 12 against 17 in the year preceding. The number of post mortem examinations during the year was 3. 3 major and 125 minor operations were performed during the year against 8 and 142 respectively in the year preceding.

The chief diseases that prevailed in the state during the year were Malaria, Rheumatism, Urethritis, Dispepsia, Opthalmia, Otites-Media, Dysentry Bronchitis, Scabies, Ringworm, Infantile Diarrhoea, Scirrhosis of the liver and enlargement of the spleen.

The Hospital was visited by the Rajasaheb and the Dewan several times, who inspected the stores and the general working of the staff. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Knight visited the Hospital in June last and was much pleased with its arrangements. There is also a native Vaidya in the employ of the State who treated 765 cases against 632 in the year preceding.

The number of prisoners treated in the hospital was 45 against 95 in the year preceding showing a decrease of 50 which shows that the

prisoners remained more healthy during the year than in the year preceding.

The total cost of the Medical Department during the year was Rs. 4196 against 3173 in the year preceding showing an increase of Rs. 1023. The medical institutions in the state are strictly charitable; nothing being taken even from well-to-do persons for medicine. No plague cases occurred in the state during the year. The village of Kathrot which was affected last year passed this year safely without any case of plague.

Veterinary Dispensary.

56 The Veterinary Dispensary treated 527 animals against 514 in the year preceding. Of the 527 animals treated 395 were horses, 126 cattle, 4 goats, 6 donkeys, 5 elephants, and one was a monkey. 3 minor operations were performed. No disease of any epidemic nature appeared among the animals during the year.

Births and Deaths.

57 1049 births and 626 deaths occurred in the State during the year against 1127 and 470 respectively in the year preceding. The information regarding births and deaths is supplied by Talatis of the villages who having to deal with ignorant people living in the hilly tracts with scattered hamlets can not supply it correctly and therefore the information supplied by them can not be relied upon. However efforts are being made by the State to get the information as carrect as possible.

VACCINATIONS.

58 The number of children vaccinated during the year was 1421 against 706 in the year preceding, showing a creditable increase of 715 with all operations successful. There is only one vaccinator in the State. The cost of the Department was Rs. 345 against Rs. 338 in the year preceding showing an increase of Rs. 7 which does not call for any remark.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

59 There are 15 Schools in the State, the same number which was during the last year. Of these Schools three are in the Bansda town viz the Gulabsingji Anglo Vernacular School, The Taluka School, and the Girls' School, and the rest are Village Schools. The Gulabsingji Anglo Vernacular School teaches up to the English Vth standard. The Taluka School teaches Superior Standards in Gujarati and the Girl School teaches inferior standards. Of the Village Schools, two schools viz Chapaldhra and Sindhai teach Superior Standards while the rest of the Village Schools teach inferior Standards. Besides these schools there is a Sanskrit class called the Himatkunverba Pathsala where Hindu Boys are given religious education. The total number of students in all these Schools was 664 against 673 in the year preceding showing a slight decrease of 9. The average

daily attendance of students during the year was 469·1 against 407·8 in the year preceding showing a marked increase of 61·3.

The 3rd. Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector examined the School of the State with the following results.

Name of the School	Percentage of the number passed.
The Gulabsingji A. V. School	50·0
The Taluka School	64·2
The Girl School	63·3
Sindhai	54·2
Chapaldhra	57·4
Vandervela	41·1
Andhatri	73·3
Bhinar	20·0
Kurelia	69·2
Motivalzar	60·0
Kathrot	50·0
Kantaswel	30·0
Limjar	20·0
Charvi	62·2
Lakhavadi	33·3

The results show that 10 Schools have shown good work, I has shown fair work, and the rest 4 have shown bad work owing to Ujaliat Masters who seem to have been not at all in touch with the Kaliparaj. The 3rd. assistant Deputy Educational Inspector's remarks about the employment of more trained and well paid men in the Educational Department of the State and the employment of Masters in touch with the Kaliparaj people are receiving due attention of the State. Deserving teachers were given promotions during the year.

The Rajasaheb, asusual, visited during the year the Schools of the Bansda town and several others of the villages.

In order to give encouragement to the Kaliparaj the Students belonging to that class are given free education without taking any fees from them and they are supplied with books, slates caps, jackets &c by the state withont charging any Cost. The Ujaliat Students have also to pay no fees in the first and the below Standards of the Vernacular Schools. They are also supplied with books gratis.

The kindergarten apparatuses have been supplied to all schools for teaching according to the new standards. The Headmaster of the A. V. school was sent to Bombay at the state expenses to study the practical methods teaching kindergarton, object lessons &c. who in turn is teaching the same to the masters of the other schools.

The total cost of the Educational Department during the year was Rs. 466I against Rs. 4356 in the year preceding showing an increase of of Rs. 305 which was due to the kindergarton apparatuses being purchased during the year.

The income of the Department was Rs. 197 against Rs. 195 in the year preceding showing a very slight increase of Rs. 2.

CHAPTER VIII MISCELLANEOUS.

Wild animals.

60 Altogether 11 wild animals were destroyed during the year, of which one was a tigeress, 6 Panthers, 2 hyenas. and 2 were alligators. The reward paid for the destruction of these wild animals was Rs. 11 only as the 6 panthers which were destroyed were entrapped in cages and the tigress having appeared at day time near the town was killed by the Police. One person was killed by a tiger and 17 persons died of snake-bites during the year.

Telegraph Office

61. There is no telegraph office in the the State. The Bilimora Station wire is resorted to when needed.

Post Office

62. There is only one Post office in the State which is situated in the Bansda town. The working of the Post office was regular during the year.

Records

63. The records of the State are classified and indexed up to date There is a separate Record office in charge ofthe Daftari whose duty is to classify and index the records and arrange them properly. Useless records are timely destroyed.

Library

64. There is only one library in the Bansda town called the Gulabsingji Library which is open to the public free of any charges, and is solely maintained at the expenses of the State. The total expenditure of the Library during the year was Rs. 251 against Rs. 525 in the year preceding showing a decrease of Rs. 274 which was due to the purchase of books of less value during the year.

65. No transit duty or tax of any kind is levied by the State.

Orphans maintained by the State

66. 39 Orphans were maintained by the Stateduring the year, the same number which was in the last year. At day time they are sent to public works Karkhana and other places to learn different professions and in the evening they are taught how to read and write in the evening School.

CONCLUSION.

The administration of the State is carried on under the direct Supervision of the Rajasaheb, who takes a lively and an active interest in it and is always careful to look after the wellfare and good of his Subjects.

PRANSHANKER D. PATHAK. L. C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix I.

POLITICAL RELATIONS OF NATIVE STATES

Name of State	Tribute in men or money		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military Force.	Transit duties levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufacture and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bansda State..	Rs. a. p. 153 8 0	British Government.	According to the census of 1901 40,382	15	664	1421	Malarial and rheumatic affections, diseases of respiratory and digestive organs, diseases of eye, skin and intestinal worms.	Rs. 2,90,420	Nil	Not	Agricultural products:-Rice, Nagli, Gram, Jower, Kodra and pulses. Manufactures:—Bamboo-mats, fans and baskets. Road metal is found in quarries.

Prabhashanker D. Pathak L. C.E.

In. Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix

NATIVE CHIEFS, principal male members of their families

No.	Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race and religion.	Age.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Maharaul Shri Pratapsinghji Gulabsinghji, Bansda State Wansadia Family.....	Bansda Town.	Raja Saheb.	Solanki Rajput Hindu Shaiv.	39
2	Maharaul Shri Indrasinghji Pratapsinghji, Bansda State Wansadia Family.....	Do	Patvi Kunver (Heir-apparent)	Do	15
3	Maharaul Shri Pravinsinghji Pratapsinghji, Bansda State Wansadia Family.....	Do	2nd Prince.	Do	12
4	Maharaul Shri Natvarsinghji Pratapsinghji, Bansda State Wansadia Family.....	Do	3rd Prince.	Do	8
5	Mr. Pranshanker Dayashanker Pathak.....	Bardoli in Surat District.	Incharge Dewan.	Audich Brahmin Hindu Shaiv.	47
6	Mr. Krishnarao Vishwanath Mohile	Bansda Town.	Incharge Naib-Dewan.	Kayast Parbhoo Hindu Shaiv.	51
7	Mr. Wamanrao Bhasakerao Mohile	Bombay.	Chief Medical Officer Sanitary commissioner and Jail Superintendant.	Do	25

II.

and principal members of their Courts, 1902–1903.

How and where educated.	How employed	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Educated at the Raj Kumar College at Rajkot in Kathiawar.	Ruling his state.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
Studying at the Raj Kumar College at Rajkot.					
Do					
Receiving education at home from a tutor.					
Graduate of the civil engineering College, Poona.	Controller of all the Departments of the state.				
Knows Gujarati, Marathi and a little of English.	Head of the Revenue Department.				
Graduate of the Grand Medical College, Bombay.	Head of the Medical Department.				

PRANSHANKER D. Pathak L. C. E.

In. Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix III.

CIVIL DIVISIONS of TERRITORY under Political control 1902–1903.

Division.	Executive Division.	Number of Executive sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population		Number of villages	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue		Remarks.
					Head-quarter town	Population								Land.	Gross	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Surat Agency.	Bansda.	...	215	According to the census of 1901. 40,382	Bansda.	3760	87	3	3	16	7½	130	Rs. 12,676	Rs. 1,24,186	2,90,420	

Pranshanker D. Pathak L. C. E.

In. Dewan, Bansda State

Appendix IV.

POPULATION of BANSDA STATE.

Commissionership.	District	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Classification of population of the general census of 1901.									Occupation.			Emigration or Immigration during the year.	Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total male agriculturists including landlords, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.	Prevailing languages.		
					Male.	Female.			European.	East Indian or mixed races.	Natives.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Northern Division.	Bansda.	8,259	11,937	11,183	8,884	8,378	40,382	187·82	...	...	...	39,256	974	104	39	...	9	Statements received from the Deputy-Superintendant of census do not show these details.	Statements received from the Deputy-Superintendant of census do not show these details.	Gujrati and mixed Marathi.	...	

PRANSHANKER D. Pathak L. C.E.

In. Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost and other Particulars of the MILITARY FORCE in the BANSDA STATE 1902—1903.

Arm of service	Total number of fighting officers and men								Details of Force at the end of the year.							Total cost of pay and allowances of officers, Non-commissioned officers and men, including followers	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of the year.	Recruited this year. [a]	Died			Invalided	Discharged deserted &c, [b]	Remaining at the end of the year	Number of Regiments Battalions or Battaries	Number of guns	Number of men						
			In action	Otherwise	Total						European Commissioned Officers.	Native-Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers	Fighting men			
Cavalry																	There is no regular Military force, but there are 34 sowars who serve as police sowars and escorts &c. There is a party of 33 Arabs who serve as Palace and Treasuryguardsand are included in the Police.
Sappers																	
Artillery																	
Infantry																	
Total																	

PRANSHANKER D. Pathak L. C. E.

In, Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix VI

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the POLICE of the BANSDA STATE 1902-1903.

Description of Officers.	Number	Pay of the Grade.	Total expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished	By promotion	By money rewards	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chief Police Inspector	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Inspector of Police	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chief Constables	1	45		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Head Constables...	1	37	Rs. 12,676 including accoutrements.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	1	35		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
	1	31		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
	1	15		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	1	14		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1	13		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	1	12		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	2	11		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
	2	10		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Constables of Different Classes ...	3	9		...	...	...	1	...	2	...	
	21	8		1	...	...	...	...	3	...	
	4	7½		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	90	7 and under		1	34	2	1	...	20	...	
Total ...	130	...	...	2	36	2	2	...	36	...	

PRANSHANKER D. Pathak. L. C. E.

In Dewan Bansda State.

Appendix VII.

STATEMENT showing the results of the working of the POLICE in BANSDA STATE during the year 1902-1903

NAME OF STATE.	Number of offences reported to police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage convicted of accused arrested (Columns 3 & 4)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.
	1901-02	1902-03	1901-02	1902-03	1901-02	1902-03	1901-02	1902-03	1901-02	1902-03	1901-02	1902-03	1901-02	1902-03	
Bansda State.....	91	95	143	142	140	142	128	135	12	6	89	95	91	95	

PRANSHANKER D. Pathak L. C. E.

In. Dewan Bansda State.

Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the VALUE of PROPERTY stolen and amount of recoveries in BANSDA STATE, during the year 1902-1903

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1901-1902	1902-1903	1901-1902	1902-1903	1901-1902	1902-1903	
Bansda	367	212	327	212	89	100	

Pranshanker D. Pathak L. C. E.

In Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix

STATEMENT showing the number of crimes Committed number during the year

Number	Description of Crime or offence.	Number of Crimes			Number of cases disposed of during 1902-1903	Number of cases undisposed of during 1902-1903.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted
		Balance on 31st July 1902	Committed during 1902-03	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Offences under the Abkari Act.	...	33	33	33	...	53	51
2	Taking a gratification in order by corruptor illegal means to influence a public servant	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
3	Knowingly stating to public servant on oath as true that which is false	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
4	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his law ful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	...	2	2	...	2	2	...
5	False charge of offence made with in tent to injure	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
6	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension	...	2	2	2	...	2	2
7	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
8	Murder	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
9	Attempt to commit suicide	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
10	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	54	54	54	...	79	9
11	Wrong fully restraining any person... ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
12	Wrong fully confining any person	...	2	2	1	1	2	1
13	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation	...	6	6	6	...	14	1
14	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
15	Theft	...	34	34	34	...	52	49
16	Theft in a building tent or vessel... ...	...	7	7	7	...	9	9
17	Theft by a clerk or servant of property in possession of Master or employer ...	...	6	6	6	...	12	10
18	Robbery	...	1	1	...	1	3	...
19	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property or converting it to one's own use.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
20	Criminal breach of trust by public servant	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
21	Dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen	1	1	2	2	...	2	2
22	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property knowing it to be stolen.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
23	Cheating	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
24	Mischief	...	2	2	1	1	2	1
25	Criminal trespass	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
26	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
27	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking by night...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
28	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of theft...	...	12	12	12	...	13	13
29	Adultery	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
30	Defamation...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...
31	Insult intended to provoke or breach of the peace...	...	26	26	26	...	34	7
32	Criminal intimidation...	1	10	11	11	...	14	7
33	Other Acts...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
	Total.	2	217	219	214	5	312	174

IX.

of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Bansda State, 1902–1903.

Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of Imprisonment.								Remarks.
Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine																
Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 6 years	Above 5 years	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	...	4	47	...	51	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
1	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	9	...	9	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	11	...	35	2	...	49	3	...	...	41	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	6	1	...	9	...	...	...	5	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	...	7	...	...	10	...	...	2	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	12	...	...	13	...	...	...	3	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	7	...	7	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	5	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	22	2	69	79	...	174	125	...	2	66	11	6	11	...	...	...	...	1	

Pranshanker D. Pathak L. C. E.

Appendix X.

STATEMENT showing the Number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the Bansda State during the year 1902—1903.

NAME OF COURT	Numberof offences reported during the year.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.								PERSONS DISPOSED OF						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial 1902—1903.					Total		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred	Persons remaining at the end of the year	
	1901–1902	1902–1903		Arrested by Police	Upon Warrant	Upon Summons	Voluntarily	Arrested in the presence of a Magistrate.	1901—1902	1902—1903							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
The Dewan's	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
The Naib Dewan's	34	20	1	5	15	2	...	1	59	24	...	10	11	...	...	3	
The Nyayadhish's	142	198	1	136	2	141	...	7	216	287	109	12	162	...	...	4	
Total.....	180	219	2	142	17	143	...	8	278	312	109	22	174	...	...	7	

Pranshanker D. Pathak L. C. E.

In. Dewan, Bansda State

Appendix XI

STATEMENT showing the RESULTS of APPEALS against decisions passed by the CRIMINAL COURTS in the BANSDA STATE during the year 1902–1903

STATE.	TRIBUNALS	Number of applications	Number of persons and cases.																										REMARKS.
			Applications rejected.				Sentences. Confirmed.				Sentences. Modified.				Sentences. Reversed.				Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry &c ordered.				Pending.				
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases		
			1901–1902	1902–1903	1901–1902	1902–1903	1901–1902	1902–1903	1901–1902	1902–1903	1901–1902	1902–1903	1901–1902	1902–1903	1901–1902	1902–1903	1901–1902	1902–1903	1901–1902	1902–1903	1901–1902	1902–1903	1901–1902	1902–1903	1901–1902	1902–1903	1901–1902	1902–1903	1901–1902	1902–1903	1901–1902	1902–1903	1901–1902	1902–1903	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Bansda....	The Raja Saheb. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	The Dewan	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total. ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Pranshanker D. Pathak L. C. E.

In Dewan, Bansda State

Appendix XII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons convicted in the JAIL in the BANSDA STATE during the year. 1902-1903.

STATION.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from lastyear.	Admitted during the year.	TOTAL						
				1901-1902	1902-1903	1901-1902	1902-1903			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bansda... ...	108	22	86	98	108	19	13	13	Rs a. p. 532 0 0	

Pranshanker D. Pathak L. C. E.

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Appendix XIII.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of ORIGINAL SUITS filed and disposed of in the BANSDA STATE during the year 1902-1903.

No.	Tribunal	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1902-1903									Suits disposedof in 1902-1903						Remarks.
												Value.	Nature of suits.								Nature of suits				Value.	Average duration	
		1901-1902	1902-1903	1901-1902	1902-1903	1901-1902	1902-1903	1901-1902	1902-1903	1901-1902	1902-1903		Suits regarding lands, houses &c.	Suitsformoneytransactions.	Suits for other rights, &c.	No.of suitsunder Rs. 100	No. of suitsabove Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	No. of suitsabove Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000	No of suits above Rs,1000and under Rs 5000	No.of suits above Rs 5000	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised. &c	Struck off thefile	Contested.		Years / Months / Days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Tht Dewan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	
2	The Naib Dewan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	
3	The Nyayadhish ...	5	7	138	175	143	182	136	173	7	9	7540	...	175	...	158	14	2	1	...	11	15	9	138	4888	 27	
	Total...	5	7	138	175	143	182	136	173	7	9	7540	...	175	...	158	14	2	1	...	11	15	9	138	4888	 27	

Pranshankar D. Pathak L. C. E.

In. Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XIV

CIVIL WORK—RESULTS of APPLICATION for execution of decrees in the BANSDA STATE during the year 1902—1903.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1902--1903	Applications brought to the register			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of 1902-1903			Remarks.
		1901--1902	1902--1903		1901--1902	1902--1903	value for 1902-1903	1901-1902	1902-1903	Total value for 1902-1903	1901-1902	1902-1903	Value for 1902-1903	1901-1902	1902-1903	Value for 1902-1903	Below 6 months.	Above 6 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	The Dewan	2	1	3449--9--5	...	1	227-6-9	2	2	3677-0-2	1	...	15-0-0	1	2	3662-0-2	1	...	1	
2	The Naib Dewan ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	The Nyayadhish ...	294	273	13801--6--4	107	117	3509-6-1	401	390	17310-12-5	128	71	4210-7-10	273	319	13100-4-7	62	60	197	
	Total...	296	274	17250-15--9	107	118	3736-12-10	403	392	20987-12-7	129	71	4225-7-10	274	321	16762-4-9	63	60	198	

Pranshanker D. Pathak L. C. E.

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Appendix XV

REGISTRATION of DOCUMENTS.

No.	Sub-Registry Office	Number of Documents presented												Documents registered.		Value of Documents		Documents refused tobe registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
		Documents Presented for registration		Mortgages.		Sale deeds		Wills		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
		1901-1902	1902-1903	1901-1902	1902-1903	1901-1902	1902-1903	1901-1902	1902-1903	1901-1902	1902-1903	1901-1902	1902-1903	1901-1902	1902-1903	1901-1902	1902-1903	1901-1902	1902-1903	1901-1902	1902-1903	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13
1	Bansda...	8	5	I	...	I	3	I	I	...	...	5	1	8	5	Rs. 3757	Rs. 1699	...	...	...	...	

PRANSHANKER D. Pathak L. C. E.

In. Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XVI

STATEMENT showing AGRICULTURAL STOCK in theBANSDA STATE during the year 1902-1903

Number.	Names.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies	Asses	Sheep and fillies.	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding carts.	Carts used in carrying	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Bansda.	14493	10774	1003	1763	105	72	32	8	7390	5694	35	225	1070	

PRANSHANKER D. Pathak L. C. E.

In, Dewan Bansda State.

Appendix XVII.

INCOME

No.	Heads of Receipts.	A. D. 1901–1902	A. D. 1902–1903	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Land Revenue.	123303	124186	883	...
2	Forest.....	8096	13108	5012	...
3	Abkari–Liquor.....	122029	115881	...	6148
4	Do. Toddy.....	5769	6215	446	...
5	Do. Bhang Ganja.....	27	25	...	2
6	Copying fees.....	1	5	4	...
7	Magisterial fines &c	750	760	10	...
8	Interest on Loans &c.	11302	15868	4566	...
9	Opium.....	170	165	...	5
10	Giras	3393	3114	...	279
11	Tolls	1586	1658	72	...
12	Ferries.	22	9	...	13
13	Rent of houses.....	1541	1592	51	...
14	Rent of Estates out-side the state	...	355	355	...
15	Miscellaneous...	8282	2976	...	5306
16	Registration of Documents.....	35	17	...	18
17	School fees.	195	197	2	...
18	Pratap-Nivas Garden [income from]	363	382	19	...
19	Jail [income from].....	531	575	44	...
20	Cattle Pounds.	236	261	25	...
21	Rewards and Chandla...	1416	1441	25	...
25	Stamp sales...	807	1116	309	...
23	Sale of houses.	...	33	33	...
24	Sale of Animals	...	481	481	...
	Carried forward.....	289854	290420	12337	11771

EXPENDITURE

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	A. D. 1901–1902	A. D. 1902–1803	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Medical	3173	4196	1023	...
2	Forest.	3740	3812	72	...
3	Abkari.	16177	14141	...	2036
4	Vaccination.....	338	345	7	...
5	Library.	525	251	...	274
6	Police and other guards.....	14095	12676	...	1419
7	Paga and Stables.....	30006	27729	...	2277
8	Cattle Pounds.	20	48	28	...
9	Jail	929	532	...	397
10	Cash allowance and temple servants	13752	11842	...	1910
11	Ferries.....	155	176	21	...
12	Tolls.	623	686	63	...
13	Public works.....	32448	18169	...	14279
14	Dewan Katcheri.....	5114	4656	...	458
15	Naib Dewan's Office.....	7667	7445	...	222
16	Collecting Establishment.....	9104	9081	...	23
17	Education.	4356	4661	305	...
18	Pratapnivas garden charges.....	2701	2530	...	171
19	Municipality.	1480	1643	163	...
10	Contingent charges.....	1431	1978	547	...
21	Printing charges.....	915	416	...	499
22	Deficit in granary.....	189	259	70	...
23	Remissions.....	882	7009	6127	...
24	Income tax on interest of loans...	287	287	...	...
25	Miscellaneous.....	8750	8673	...	77
26	Rewards for destruction of wild animals.	42	13	...	29
27	Carriage hire and Bhathas.....	3140	2879	...	261
28	Purchase of Jewels for Rajasheb&c.	11339	6507	...	4832
29	Rewards and Chandla.....	3014	1428	...	1586
30	Dewasthan Dharmada.....	2186	1680	...	506
31	Festivals	1550	1486	...	64
32	Palace Establishment.....	8427	8433	6	...
33	Pocket expenses to Rajasaheb and Ranisahebs.....	18219	17662	...	557
34	Purchase of clothing for Raja Saheb &c.	3771	1164	...	2607
35	Purchase of Furniture.....	3532	1315	...	2217
36	Kitchen.	4603	3445	...	1158
37	Guests &c.	2450	1663	...	787
38	House and land purchased in Bilimora.	27	165	138	...
	Carried forward...	221157	191081	8570	38646

No.	Heads of Receipts	A. D. 1901-1902	A. D. 1902-1903	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Brought forward.....	289854	290420	12337	11771
	Total....	289854	290420	12337	11771
	Taccavi.....	5,942	4,400	...	1542

No.	Heads of Expenditube.	A. D. 1901-1902	A. D. 1902-1903	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Brought forward.....	221157	191081	8570	38646
39	Veterinary.....	206	228	22	...
40	Construction of a well in Bilimora...	...	860	860	...
41	Nyayadhish's Office.....	1201	1049	...	152
42	Plague Department.....	1056	372	...	684
43	Education expenses of Patvi-kumar Shri Indrasinghji and kumar shri Pravinsingji at the Rajkumar College, at Rajkot.....	12912	7611	...	5301
44	Special Expenses.....				
	(1) Wasta ceremonies of Indravilas Palace.....	2	...	...	2
	(2) Expenses on account of the death of Ganga swarup Mandwa wala Rana shri Mahakuver Basaheb the step mother of the Rajasaheb.....	1804	6	...	1798
	(3) Census charges.....	176	199	23	...
	(4) Towards the Victoria Memorial fund.	500	...	...	500
	(5) Doctor's fees and Medicines &c. on account of sickness of Akhand Sowbhagyavanta shri Chandrakuverba, Dharmpurwala Sisodia eldest Raniji of the Rajasaheb.	...	6014	6014	...
	(6) Coronation ceremonies of King-Emperor Edward VII and Rajasaheb's tour to Delhi to attend the Imperial Coronation Darbar.....	...	82504	82504	...
	Total.....	239014	289924	97998	47083
	Taccavi.....	3,987	2,599	...	1388

Pranshanker D. Pathak L. C. E.

In. Dewan, Bansda State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BANSDA STATE.

FOR THE YEAR 1903—1904.

RAJKOT

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BANSDA STATE, SURAT AGENCY.

FOR THE YEAR 1903-1904 ENDING WITH 31st JULY 1904.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

1. The area of Bansda State is 215 square miles. Its population according to the census of 1901 is 40,382 and its gross revenue during the year under report was Rs. 3,47,371.

area.

2. The State is tributary and pays an annual tribute of Rs. 153-8-0 to the British Government.

3. The relations of the State with the British Government and the neighbouring Native States were cordial.

4. As usual the Rajasaheb during the year visited several villages of the State and inspected schools and distributed prizes to the boys. He also inspected Public Works and enquired into the condition and wants of the people.

5. Mr. J. Sladen, B. A. (Oxon) I. C. S., the then Political Agent, Surat, came to Bansda on the 10th October last to present Delhi Coronation medals to the Rajasaheb and others. A grand Darbar was held by him for the purpose in the Katcheri hall of the Indravillas palace where he formally presented a gold Coronation medal to the Rajasaheb and two silver medals one to the Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Indrasinghji and the other to Wansadia Thakore Shri Chhatrasingji, cousin of the Rajasaheb.

Mr. W. T. Morison I. C. S., the Political Agent, Surat, paid a short visit to Bansda during the month of May. He stayed at Bansda for two days and left it for Dangs to hold a Darbar of Dang Chiefs at Vaghai.

6. The Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Indrasingji and the Second Kumar Shri Pravinsingji continued their studies in the Raj Kumar College during the year and seem to have made a good progress in their study.

7. The youngest Kumar Shri Natwarsingji continued his studies during the year in Bansda under the tuition of a Matriculated teacher. His progress was well. He is learning the Gujarati Standard V and reads Royal Reader No. II.

8. The marriage ceremoney of the Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Indrasingji with the daughter of the late Maharana Shri Vijaydevji, Rajasaheb of Ali-Rajpur State, was celebrated at Bansda in the month of May with great eclat and rejoicings. It was attended by many distinguished guests both relatives and friends from outside. Among the guests most conspicuous were the Rajasaheb of Chhota-Udepur, the Thakore Sahebs of Wadhwan, Sayala, Bagli and Chorangana, the Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Madarsinghji of Sayala, Kumar Shri Prabhatdevji of Dharmpur, the dowager Ranisaheb of Nandod aunt to the Heir-apparent with her two Kunveries, Baijisaheb Shri Nand Kunverba saheb of Dharampur eldest step-sister of the Rajasaheb and Baiji saheb Shri Gnan Kunver Basaheb the eldest Rani saheb of the Thakor Saheb of Palitana and the youngest step-sister of the Raja saheb with her Kunveri. The following States sent their Deputations to attend the ceremoney:- Cambay, Kutch, Porebunder, Jamnagar, Sirohi, Dharampur, Sachin, Sunth, Lunawara, Limbdi, Lakhtar, and Muli &c.

9. The much lamented death of Akhand Sowbhagyavanta Dharampur wala Sisodia Shri Chandra Kunverba Saheb, the eldest Raniji of the Raja Saheb, occurred in the month of September after a long continued illness

10. The following changes occurred in the personnel of the Administration during the year.

(1) The appointment of Mr. Pranshanker Dayashanker Pathak, L. C. E. as acting Dewan was made permanent.

(2) Mr. Amritlal Vardhman Modi, M. A, L. L. B. has been appointed Naib Dewan of the state in place of Mr. Pranshanker D. Pathak L. C. E. promoted.

Condition of the people.

11. The population of Bansda State according to the census of 1901 is 40382 souls consisting of 39256 Hindus, 974 Musalmans 104 Parsis and 48 others. The Hindu population has two main divisions

Kaliparaj and Ujaliats. The Ujaliats consist of Brahmins, Rajputs, Banias, Kunbis, Kolis, Suthars and other artizans and manufacturing classes of Hindus. The males among these classes are generally literate. Some of them are State servants, some traders, some cultivators, some manufacturers, some artizans and some skilled labourers. A few of them belonging to high castes such as Brahmins, Rajputs and Banias &c. are well-to-do while others can fairly subsist themselves. The bulk of the population of the State consists of the Kaliparaj who are generally illiterate and poor. They are generally cultivators with scanty resources and supply labour. They are very thriftless, improvident and ignorant. Schools have been opened in several villages of the State to educate them, but owing to their superstitions and restless habits of living, a very few of them take advantage of the liberality of the State. The State also encourages the Kaliparaj by giving free education to their children and even supplies them with books, slates, clothes &c. as long as they attend the Schools. A few of the Kaliparaj who can read and write well are employed in the State service in Nakas, village schools and such other suitable institutions. As a cultivating class they are very backward. The state tries to improve them by giving them encouragement in every possible way and they seem to be improving but very slowly. The Mehomaden population of the State is also very poor and backward except a few who are traders. The Musalmans are generally employed in the State as Peons, Sowars and Police Constables and a very limited number of them has been employed as Karkuns, School Masters and Talaties. The Mehomedans are also cultivators and manufacturers. They are better cultivators than the Kaliparaj.

The Parsis as a class are well-to.do with a very few exceptions. A very few of them are in the state service. They are generally liquor shop keepers and good cultivators.

On the whole the condition of the people during the year was comparatively better than the year preceding owing to the year under report being prosperous.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

12. The survey and settlement of the lands have already been effected and the rates of land assessment are suitable to the ryots.

13. The State comprises 69911 acres of culturable land out of which 36247 acres of land were cultivated 32209 acres remained waste, and the rest

were alienated. The area of waste land during the year was 32209 acres against 32900 acres in the year preceding, showing a decrease of 691 acres. The percentage of waste land to whole culturable area during the year was 46 against 47 in the year preceding. 3106 acres of land were relinquished and 3797 acres taken up during the year. The improvement in the progress of cultivation owes to the favourable monsoon and comparatively better condition of the people during the year. The large percentage of waste land can be attributed to the fact that the nature of the country being hilly, a large portion of waste land is light soil of inferior kind and as the climate of the country owing to forests is malarial and water unhealthy, it is very difficult to attract new settlers from outside.

14. The revenue accounts of the State are prepared by the Nayab-Diwan of the State, who is the head of the Revenue Department, in forms similar to those shown in Mr. Hope's Manual. They were correctly and punctually prepared by him during the year and examined and checked by the proper authorities when no error or fraud was found.

15. No special tenure exists in the State except that waste lands are given to new settlers at low rates for certain periods by special agreements.

JAMABANDY.

16. The Raja saheb and the Dewan made the Jamabandy of the State as usual and settled several disputes regarding the land revenue.

REMISSIONS.

17. Outstanding balances amounting to Rs. 4806 were written off during the year, of which Rs. 3559 related to the land revenue and Rs. 1247 to Takavi advances.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

18. The long standing Unai disputes with Baroda State were settled during the year.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

(a) LEGISLATION.

19. No change in the Legislation of the State occurred during the year. The Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice is carried on on the spirit of the British laws with due regard to the customs of the State.

(b) MILITARY.

20. No regular Military force is maintained by the State. The State has 34 Sowars and a party of 33 Arabs. The Sowars work as mounted Police and escorts, and the Arabs as Palace and Treasury guards. The Arabs are included in the foot-Police.

(c) DISTRICT-POLICE.

21. The organization discipline and duties of the District Police are similar to those in the British Districts. The strength of the Police during the year was 131 against 130 in the year preceding. The total cost of the Police during the year was Rs. 13459 against Rs. 12676 in the year preceding.

22. The number of offences reported to the Police during the year was 44 against 95 in the year preceding showing a large decrease of 51 which can favourably be accounted for the creditable working of the Police and comparatively better condition of the people during the year. The number of accused persons arrested by the Police during the year was 61 against 142 in the year preceding showing a decrease of 81. Out of the 61 persons arrested by the Police 59 were sent for trial, out of whom 47 were convicted. The percentage of convicted to the accused arrested during the year was 77 against 95 in the year preceding and the percentage of the accused convicted to the accused sent for trial was 79 against 95 in the year preceding.

23. The stolen property amounted to the value of Rs. 183 during the year against Rs. 212 in the year preceding. 100 percentage of the property stolen was recovered dnring the year against the same percentage in the year preceding, which is creditable.

24. No particular kinds of heinous offences such as infanticides, high way robberies, dacoities, cattle-liftings, homicides &c. prevail in the State. The common cognizable crimes relate generally to petty thefts and trespasses to commit thefts. The outlawry and border forays never occur in the State the people being very quiet and law abiding. 4 accidental fires occurred in the State during the year, causing a loss of the property of the value of Rs. 200. The proportion of crime to population is 1 to 917 against 1 to 425 in the year preceding and the proportion of Police to population and area in square miles are 1 to 308 and 1 to 1-64 respectivety against 1 to 310 and 1 to 1-65 in the year preceding. More details about the strength and working of the Police can be had from the Appendices VI, VII and VIII.

Village Police.

25. The Village Police assists the District Police in their work. None of the Police-Patels in the State is invested with any special powers, as most of them belong to the illitrate class of the Kaliparaj and a few who are Ujaliats are not fit to be invested with them.

Abkari Police.

26. Besides the District and Village Police, there is a separate Abkari Police in the State whose duty is to detect only offences against the Abkari Act. The offences against the Abkari Act during the year were 6 only against 33 in the year preceding showing a decrease of 27. The persons dealt with were 6 all of whom were convicted.

INQUESTS.

27. 18 inquests were held during the year against 35 in the year preceding showing a decrease of 17. The 18 inquests consisted of 3 suicides and 15 accidental deaths. Out of the 15 accidental deaths 1 occurred by drowning, 8 by snakebites, 5 by falls from trees and 1 by being crushed under cart wheels.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

28. There are 3 Original and 2 Appellate Courts in the State for the Administration of Criminal Justice. They are as follows:—

The Original Courts are (1) the Nyayadhish or the Second Class Magistrate's Court (2) The Naib Dewan or the First Class Magistrate's Court and (3) the Dewan or the Session Court.

The Appellate Courts are (1) The Dewan's Court and (2) the Rajasaheb's Huzur Court. The Huzur Court has all the highest powers of the State and hears appeals.

29. The number of offences reported to the Original Courts during the year under report was 112 against 219 in the year preceding showing a large decrease of 107. The crimes, which showed a marked decrease, were offences relating to thefts of different kinds, house breakings by night to commit thefts, hurts, insults to provoke breach of peace, criminal intimidations and offences under the Abkari Act. The decrease can favourably be accounted for the year under report being comparatively a better one and good "bundhobust" of the Police. The number of persons tried by the Courts was 174 against 312 in

the year preceding showing a decrease of 138. Out of 174 persons presented for trial, 75 were convicted, 91 were acquitted or discharged, 1 died during trial and 7 remained to be tried at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction to the number tried was 45 against 57 in the year preceding. The small percentage is due to many cases being compounded. Only one prisoner was sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment, 27 prisoners were sentenced to lighter imprisonments, 44 were fined only and 3 were subjected to whipping. The total amount of fines inflicted during the year was Rs. 640 against Rs. 1030 in the year preceding, out of which Rs. 441 were recovered against Rs. 692 recovered in the year preceding.

APPEALS.

30. Only one appeal was submitted to the Dewan's Court during the year in which the decision and the sentence were upheld.

EXTRADITION.

31. Two persons were surrendered to this State during the year under report both of whom were from British Territories, one being surrendered for the offence of theft under section 379 and the other for the offence of rape under section 376 of the Indian Penal Code. The State surrendered 2 persons one to the Baroda State and the other to the Dharampur State. The accused surrendered to Baroda State was extradited for the offence of criminal breach of trust under section 406 of the Indian Penal Code and that surrendered to the Dharampur State was for the offence of theft under section 379 of the same code.

PRISON.

32. There is only one Jail in Bansda State which is situated in Bansda town. The Jail has good accommodations both for the convicts and for the prisoners under trial. The building is suitable and has good sanitary arrangements with a surrounding garden. The total number of prisoners in the Jail during the year was 46 against 108 in the year preceding. Out of 46 prisoners, 13 were from last year's batch and 33 were new admissions during the year. The daily average number of prisoners in the Jail was 7 against 13 in the year preceding. The total cost of maintaining the Jail excluding the pay of Police guards was Rs. 320 against Rs. 532 in the year preceding showing a decrease of Rs. 212 owing to the average of prisoners being less in the Jail during the year under report than those during the year preceding. As usual the Jail was

visited by the Rajasaheb, the Dewan and other officers of the State ; and the comfort of the prisoners was well looked after.

33. The criminal Identification system has been introduced in the State and the work of taking the impressions has been entrusted to a Police Jamadar, who has been trained in Bombay for the purpose at the State expenses.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

34. There are 3 Original Civil Courts for the Administration of Civil Justice:—(1) the Nyayadhish Court, (2) the Naib Diwan's Court and (3) the Dewan's Court. The appellate Courts are two, the Dewan's Court and the Rajasaheb's Huzur Court.

35. The number of original suits filed during the year was 134 against 175 in the year preceding showing a decrease of 41. The number of suits in balance at the end of the last year was 9, which, added to the number filed during the year, made up the total of 143 cases, out of which 139 were disposed of and 4 remained in arrears at the end of the year. The total value of the suits filed during the year was 3408 and the average value of a suit was Rs. 25-6-11.

Execution of Decrees.

36. There were 321 decrees in arrears at the end of the last year, which, added to the 109 new applications, made up the total of 430 decrees to be disposed of during the year. Out of these 430 decrees, 162 decrees were disposed of and 268 remained in arrears at the end of the year. The number of decrees disposed of during the year preceding was 71 which shows that 91 decrees more were executed during the year. The majority of debtors being poor and satisfaction of debts in many cases being by instalments many decrees remain in arrears.

Miscellaneous Application.

37. No applications regarding the certificates of administration, heirship, &c. were filed or disposed of during the year under report.

Civil Appeals.

38. There was no appeal against the decisions of the Civil Courts during the year.

Registration.

39. 8 documents of the total value of Rs. 1460 were registered during the year against 5 documents of the total value of Rs. 1699 in the year preceding. Out of the 8 documents 7 related to sale deeds and 1 to mortgage. The registration fees received during the year was Rs. 17,

the same as in the year preceding. There was no expenditure on account of the Department as no separate Registration office exists; the Registrar's work being done by the Dewan.

MUNICIPALITY.

40. There is only one Municipality in Bansda State viz. Bansda Municipality. The population of Bansda Town is 3760 souls. No octroi duty or Municipal tax of any kind is levied, the whole expenditure of Municipality being borne by the State. The sanitation of the town is looked after by the Chief Medical Officer and is fair. The wells in the Town supply good drinking water to the Town people and the river Kaveri, which runs close to the Town being dammed by masonry works at two places, serve as a reservoir of water to the people for bathing and washing purposes. Almost all the main streets in the town have metalled roads in good repairs. The main roads are watered during the hot season and the streets are well lighted at night. There are three fire extinguishing engines in the Town which are in good order and are sufficient for the purpose. No fire took place in the Town during the year. The cost of the Municipality during the year was Rs. 2313 against Rs. 1643 during the year preceding.

CHAPTER IV.

(a) AGRICULTURE.

41. The area of land under cultivation during the year was 36,247 acres against 35,548 acres in the year preceding, showing an increase of 699 acres. Out of 36,247 acres 27,871 acres were Jarayet and 8,376 acres paddy fields. Cultivation of cotton in the State is progressing well. During the year 589 acres of more land were under cotton cultivation than the year preceeding. The bulk of the cultivating class consists of the Kaliparaj people who are very backward in the art of cultivation. Their resources are very scanty and many of them depend solely upon their money-lenders for the cultivating expenses. Among the Kaliparaj the Dhodias are better cultivators than the Kukanas and the Varlis and the Bhils are the worst. The Ujaliats viz Kunbis, Rajputs, Vohoras &c. are good cultivators. They use better kinds of implements of husbandry and know well the benefit of using manures. The monsoon during the year was favourable and yielded plenty of crops. To encourage poor culti-

vators Takavi in shape of money and corn is advanced to them. During the year under report 2,861 Rupees in cash and 471 maunds of corn of the value of Rs. 338 were advanced to the cultivators of the State for building houses, buying bullocks &c. and for seeds and "Khavti," against Rs. 2599 and 3164 maunds of corn advanced in the year preceding. Besides this, timber of the value of Rs. 1111 was granted free to the ryots of the State for building houses &c. against timber of the value of Rs. 1530 granted in the year preceding. The decrease in the Takavi advances was owing to the year being comparatively a better one.

42. There is no noticeable improvement in the agricultural live stock of the ryots but it is hoped that the succession of several good years will bring the ryots to their former condition. The fodder for the cattle during the year was sufficient and no cattle diseases prevailed in the State during the year under report. Appendix XVI shows the agricultural stock in detail.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

43. The total fall of rain during the year was 80. 57 against 83. 89 in the year preceding. The rain was timely and favourable to the crops and the outturn of crops both Kharif and Rabi was plentiful. Swarms of locusts visited the State twice during the year, for the first time in the winter, and the second time during the summer, but they did not do much damage to the standing crops.

44. The minimum and maximum temperatures were recorded 44 and 106 respectively during the year against 50 and 107 in the year preceding.

WAGES AND LABOUR.

45. The rates of wages and prices of food grains were normal and remained steady during the year. The Kaliparaj generally supplies labour and as the demand for labour in the State is limited, the rates of wages are generally low.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.

46. The chief trade of the State consists in the exportation of different kinds of corns such as rice, nagli &c. and timber bamboos and other Jungle products from the State, and in the importation of cloth, sugar, wheat &c. into the State from outside. The articles which are manufactured in the State are bam-

boo-baskets, winnowing fans, mats of palm's leaves and course blankets and jackets of wool.

FAIRS.

47. The important fair, which is held in the State, is that of Dewaki Unai Jatra, which is annually held at Unai on the 15th of Chaitra Sud. There are hot springs at Unai near the Mata's temple which are held sacred by the people, after bathing in which, they worship the Unai Mata, the temple of which has been situated within the limits of the village of Sindhai of this State. A large gathering of people assembles for the purpose annually when order is preserved by the Police. During this year there being plague in several places in the neighbourhood the Jatra was prohibited.

48. Besides the Unai Jatra, weekly fairs called "Hatwadas" are held in several villages in the State on certain days of the week. These Hatwadas are generally visited by Kaliparaj people of the State where they barter corn and Jungle products, such as mhowra flowers, doli, honey, wax &c. for cloth, salt, condiments and other articles of their daily wants. The Hatwadas are mainly intended for the convenience of inhabitants of the villages situated in hilly parts where there are no traders' shops.

FOREST.

49. The area of land under forest reserve during the year was the same as in the year preceding viz. 47,699 acres. The system of conservancy of the forest is similar to that followed in the British territories. The reserved trees are Teak, Sadado, Kher, Kanti, Haladwan, Sisum, Biyo, Seven, Mahudo, Jamboodo and other timber trees and bamboos. The reserved trees are not allowed to be cut without permit. Trees other than those reserved can be cut by the ryots of the State without permission for fuel and other domestic purposes. Seeds of timber trees were sown during the year in the reserved forest of three villages for new plantation. The Forest Department has been put under the supervision of the Forest Officer who has under him a Sajedar and several guards. The conservancy of the forest is well looked after and the forest is thriving year by year. The income on account of the Forest Department during the year was Rs. 10,033 against Rs. 13,108 in the year preceding. Since the famine of 1900, demands for forest cuttings have been considerably reduced and consequently the prices of timber have lowered down. The expenditure on account of the forest Department

during the year was Rs. 3558 against Rs.3812 in the year preceding. Timber of the value of Rs. 1111 was granted free to the ryots of the State for building houses &c. In order to protect the forest products from being smuggled into other territories, 16 Nakas were placed during the year, the same number as in the year preceding.

PUBLIC WORKS.

50. The total expenditure on account of the Public Works during the year was Rs. 43,485 against Rs. 18,169 in the year preceding showing an increase of Rs. 25,316. Of this Rs. 15,809 were spent on repairs and establishment &c. and Rs. 27,676 on new works.

		New Works.	Repairs.
1	Tanks and Wells.	...	27
2	Roads.	3066	1806
3	Public Offices.	954	122
4	Garden Buildings.	4447	544
5	Distillery Buildings (addition to)	992	164
6	Palaces.	...	8872
7	Jail.	...	114
8	Hospital, ...	...	22
9	Dharmshalas and Temples. ...	2462	285
10	Utaras.	...	489
11	Stables.	998	880
12	Quarters for new settlers and other buildings.	2168	234
13	School buildings.	...	111
14	Post Office.	...	6
15	Store houses.	105	324
16	Guest houses.	447	85
17	Cattle pounds....	...	32
18	A Bungalow over Nasik Gate.	12047	...
19	Establishment....	...	1671
20	Tools and Plants.	...	21
	Total....	27,676	15,809

51. The principal new works carried on during the year were the Bungalow over the Nasik Gate, two Dharmshalas, a Garden Bungalow, a Guest house and Pucka metalling of a portion of Bansda-Kathrot road.

52. Irrigation—No new irrigation work was carried out during the year. There are 18 tanks and 81 wells in the State for irrigating purposes. Water of the tanks is used to irrigate paddy fields in the latter portion of the monsoon and the water of wells is used in irrigating sugar cane plantations and other bagayat products. Owing to the want of good cultivators some wells remain unused. A pumping machine has been purchased by the State at a cost of Rs. 7535 to draw water from the river Ambika for irrigating the lands of the village of Sindhai. The machinary, it is hoped, will be set up in working order during the next year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

53. The gross income and expenditure of the State during the year were Rs. 3,47,371 and Rs. 3,43,321 respectively, against Rs. 2,90,420 and Rs. 2,89,924 in the year preceeding. The great increases in the gross revenue and the gross expenditure of the State were mainly due to the marriage of the Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Indrasingji during tne year. The appendix XVII. shows the income and expenditure during the year as compared with those in the last year. Main causes of increase and decrease in chief items of the revenue and expenditure are as follows.

INCOME.

(*a*) The increase in the Land Revenue was due to more arrears of land revenue being collected during the year.

(*b*) The increase in the head of Abkari was due to the consumption of more liquor, the year under report being prosperous.

(*c*) The decrease in the forest Revenue was due to the less forest products being sold during the year.

(*d*) The decrease in the head of Interest on loans was due to less interest of such kind being received during the year.

(*e*) The decrease in the head of Toddy was due to the income of license fee of toddy being less during the year.

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) The increase in the head of Education was due to the Kinder-garten apparatus of more value being purchased during the year.

(*b*) The increase in the head of Police was due to the necessity of a good Police bandhobust during the marriage of Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Indrasinghji.

(*c*) The increase in the Head of Paga was due to new horses and bullocks being purchased during the year, owing to the marriage of Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Indrasingji.

(*d*) The increase in the head of Public Works was due to more new buildings being constructed during the year.

(*e*) The increase in the head of Educational expenses of the Kumars at the Raj Kumar College, Rajkot, was due to such expenses being more during the year.

(*f*) The increase in the head of Irrigation was due to a pumping machine for irrigating purposes being purchased during the year.

(*g*) The increase in the head of cash allowances was due to the arrears of cash allowances being paid during the year.

(*h*) The increase in the head of Municipality was due to more municipal contingencies being purchased during the year owing to the marriage of the Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Indrasingji.

(*i*) The decrease in the head of Medical Department was due to miscellaneous expenses regarding Medical Department being less during the year.

(*j*) The decrease in the head of Remissions was due to less amount of arrears of revenue being written off during the year.

(*k*) The decrease in the head of Abkari was due to less quantity of mahru flowers being purchased during the year.

(*l*) The decrease in the Purchase of Jewels was due to the ornaments of less value being purchased during the year.

(*m*) The decrease in the head of Contingent charges was due to a less purchase of contingent goods during the year.

(*n*) The decrease in the head of plague was due to no plague appearing in the State during the year.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Hospital and Dispensary.

54. There are two medical institutions in the State, the Ratan Kunverba Hospital and the Travelling Dispensary. The Ratan Kunverba Hospital treated 27,649 patients during the year against 27,416 in the year preceding which is nearly equal and does not require any remark. The number of patients treated by the Travelling Dispensary was 1152 against 1217 in the year preceding, showing a decrease of 65. The daily average attendance of patients in the Ratan Kunverba Hospital was 75. 75 against 75. 11 in the year preceding and the average attendance in the Travelling Dispensary was 22. 6 against 7. 80. Out of the 27,649 cases treated by the Ratankunverba Hospital 8550 were new and 19,057 old against 8082 and 19,260 respectively in the year preceding and the number of indoor patients was 42 against 74. The number of new and old cases in the Travelling Dispensary were 496 and 656 respectively against 668 and 549 in the year preceding. The number of deaths in the Hospital during the year was 8 against 12 in the year preceding. No post mortem examination of a dead body was made by the Medical Officer during the year. 5 major and 128 minor operations were performed in the Hospital during the year against 3 and 125 respectively in the year preceding.

55. Besides these institutions there is an "Aushadhalaya" in the State attended by a Native Vaidya in the employ of the State, who treated 702 patients against 765 in the year preceding.

56. The following chief diseases prevailed in the State during the year:- Malaria, Remittent fever, Dyspepsia, Opthalmia, Otorrhoea, Dysentary, Scabies, Bronchities and Worms.

57. The Hospital was visited during the year by the Rajasaheb and the Dewan. Sufficient stock of medicines was kept and the Hospital building was in good repairs.

58. Number of prisoners treated during the year by the Hospital was 42 against 45 in the year preceding.

59. The cost of the Medical Department was Rs. 4007 against Rs. 4196 in the year preceding showing a decrease of Rs. 189.

60. The medical institutions in the State are strictly charitable and the medicine is supplied free to every body without distinction of caste or creed. The state was free from plague during the year.

Veterinary Dispensary.

61. Number of animals treated in the Veterinary Dispensary during the year was 484 against 527 in the year preceding. Among the animals treated there were 316 horses, 148 cattle, 11 donkeys, 7 elephants and 2 monkeys. No cattle disease of an epidemic nature appeared in the State during the year.

Births and Deaths.

62. 1005 births and 555 deaths were recorded during the year against 1049 and 626 respectively in the year preceding. The informations supplied by the Talatees regarding births and deaths can not with certainty be said to be correct owing to the ignorant class of Kalipraj people with whom they have to deal in hilly parts with scattered hamlets.

VACCINATION.

63. There is only one Vaccinator in the State. He performed 1257 operations during the year against 1421 in the year preceding. All operations were successful. The cost of the Vaccination Department during the year was Rs. 349 against 345 in the year preceding showing an increase of Rs. 4 only.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTIONS.

64. There are altogether 15 schools in the State, out of which 3 are in the Bansda Town and the rest 12 are in several villages of the State. The 3 schools in Bansda Town are the Gulabsinghji Anglo Vernacular School, the Gujrati Taluka School and the Girl School. The Anglo Vernacular School teaches upto English 5th standard. The Taluka School and two village schools viz. that of Chapaldhara and Sindhai teach superior standards while the Girl School and the rest 10 village schools teach inferior Standards.

65. Besides these schools there is the Himat Kunverba Pathshala where religious education is imparted to the boys of Brahmins. There is also a newly opened Urdu class attached to the Taluka School for the Mehomedan boys. Very recently a Girl class has been opened at Chapaldhara to encourage education among village classes.

66. The number of students in all these schools was 626 against 664 in the year preceding and their daily attendance was 416 against 469 in the year preceding.

67. The First Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector examined the Schools of the State with the following results. The results of the Anglo Vernacular School Bansda, the Girl School Bansda, the Bhinar School, the Vanderwela School and the Sindhai School were good. The results of the Taluka School Bansda, the Chapaldhara School, Andhatri School, the Kathrot School, the Lakhawadi School, the Kantaswel School and the Charvi School were fair and the results of the Kurelia School, the Limzer School and the Moti-Valzer School were bad. Thus in five schools the results were good, in seven fair and in three bad.

68. In many schools Kaliparaj masters have been employed they being in touch with the people. Deserving masters were given promotions during the year.

69. The Kaliparaj boys are given free Education. They are also supplied with books, slates and even with clothes gratis by the State. To induce them to have their regular attendance in schools they are paid one anna each for more than 20 days attendance during a month. The Ujaliat boys' are also supplied with books gratis and they are not required to pay fees in the Vernacular Schools up to the 1st Standard.

70. There being a very small number of boys in Kantaswel School it has been transferred to Khata-Amba.

71. The total cost of the Educational Department during the year was Rs. 5271 against Rs. 4661 in the preceding year showing an increase of Rs. 610. The income was Rs. 137 against Rs. 197 in the year preceding.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wild animals.

72. The number of wild animals destroyed during the year was 5 only against 11 in the year preceding. Among those destroyed were 4 hyœnas and 1 alligator. The reward paid for their destruction was Rs. 7 against Rs. 13 in the year preceding. No person was killed by a tiger during the year.

Telegraph Office.

73. There is no telegraph office in the State. Billimora Station wire is resorted to when needed.

Post-Office.

74. There is only one Post Office in the State. It worked regularly throughout the year.

Records.

75. There is a seperate record office in the State under a Daftari who arranges the records and indexes them. The records are classified and indexed up to date. Useless records are timely destroyed.

Library.

76. There is a free Library in the State for the use of the Public which is maintained by the State expenses. The total expenditure of the Library during the year was Rs. 164 against Rs. 251 in the year preceding.

Transit duty.

77. No Transit duty is levied by the State.

CONCLUSION.

78. The State is being administered under the direct supervision of the Rajasaheb who takes a lively interest in the administration and has always the welfare of his ryots at heart.

PRANSHANKER D. PATHAK, L. C. E.
Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX I.

POLITICAL RELATIONS OF NATIVE STATES.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military Force.	Transit duties levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufacture and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bansda State.	Rs. As. Ps. 153—8—0	British Government.	According to the census of 1901 40,382	15	626	1257	Malarial and rheumatic affections, diseases of respiratory and digestive organs, diseases of eye, skin and intestinal worms.	3,47,371	Nil.	Not.	Agricultural Product:—Rice, Nagli, Gram, Jowar, Kodra and pulses. Manufactures:—Bamboo-mats, fans and baskets, road metal is found in quarries.

PRANSHANKER D. Pathak L. C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX II.

NATIVE CHIEFS, Principal male members of their families and principal members of their Courts. 1903–1904.

No.	Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste, race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Maharaul Shri Pratapsinghji Gulabsinghji, Bansda state Wansadia Family...	Bansda Town.	Raja Saheb.	Solanki Rajput Hindu Shaiv.	40	Educated at the Raj Kumar College at Rajkot in Kathiawar.	Ruling his State.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
2	Maharaul Shri Indrasinghji Pratapsinghji, Bansda State Wansadia Family	Do.	Patvi Kunver (Heir apparent.)	Do.	16	Studying at the Raj Kumar College at Rajkot.					
3	Maharaul Shri Pravinsinghji Pratapsinghji, Bansda State Wansadia Family	Do.	2nd Prince.	Do.	13	Do.					
4	Maharaul Shri Natvarsinghji Pratapsinghji, Bansda State Wansadia Family	Do.	3rd Prince.	Do.	9	Receiving education at home from a tutor.					

5	Mr. Pranshanker Dayashanker Pathak. ...	Bardoli in Surat District.	Dewan.	Audich Brahmin Hindu Shaiv.	48	Graduate of the Civil Engineering College, Poona.	Controller of all the Departments of the State.				
6	Mr. Amritlal Vardhman Modi...	Rajkot Kathiwar.	Naib Dewan.	Dasa Shrimali Bania Jain.	32	M. A., L. L. B. of the University of Bombay.	Head of the Revenue Department.				
7	Mr. Wamanrao Bhaskerrao Mohile.	Bombay.	Chief Medical Officer, Sanitary commissioner and Jail Superintentdent.	Kayast Parbhu Hindu Shaiv.	26	Graduate of the Grant Medical College Bombay.	Head of the Medical. Department.				

PRANSHANKER D. PATHAK L. C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX III.

CIVIL DIVISIONS of TERRITORY under Political control 1903-1904.

Division.	Executive Division.	Number of Executive sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.		Number of villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head quarter town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Surat Agency.	Bansda.	...	215	According to the census of 1901. 40,382	Bansda.	3760	87	3	3	16	7½	131	Rs. 13,459	Rs. 1,32,705	Rs. 3,47,371	

PRANSHANKER D. PATHAK L. C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX IV.

POPULATION OF BANSDA STATE.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Classification of population of the general Census of 1901.									Occupation.			Emigration or Immigration during the year.	Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Childern under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total male agriculturists including land-lords cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.	Prevailing languages.		
					Male.	Female			European.	East Indian or mixed races.	Natives.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Northern Division.	Bansda.	8,259	11,937	11,183	8884	8878	40,382	187. 82	....	....	....	39,256	974	104	39	....	9	Statement received from the Deputy Superintendent of Census do not show these details.	Statement received from the Deputy Superintendent of Census ido not show these deta ls.	Gujarati and mixed Marathi.	....	

PRANSHANKER D. PATHAK, L. C. E.

Dewan Bansda State.

APPENDIX V.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost and other Particular of the MILITARY FORCE in the BANSDA STATE 1903-1904.

Arm of service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Details of force at the end of the year.							Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of the year.	Recruited this year. [a]	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged deserted &c. [b].	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments Battalions or Battaries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Total cost of pay and allowances of officers, Non-commissioned officers and men including followers.	
			In action.	Otherwise	Total.						European commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
Cavalry. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There is no regular Miltary force, but there are 34 Sowars who serve as Police Sowars and escorts &c There a is party of 33 Arabs who serve as Palace and Treasury guards and are included in the Police.
Sappers. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery ..	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

PRANSHANKER D. PATHAK., L. C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX VI.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the POLICE of the BANSDA STATE 1903–1904.

Description of Officers.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total. expenditure.	Punishments			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chief Police Inspector.	...	...	Rs 13,459 Including accoutrements.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Inspector of Police.	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chief Constable...	1	50		...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Head Constables.	1	37		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	1	31		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	1	20		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
	1	15		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	2	14		...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
	1	12		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	1	11		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
	3	10		...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
	4	9		...	2	...	...	...	3	...	
Constables of different Classes.	21	8		5	2	...	1	...	2	...	
	4	7½		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	90	7 and under		4	27	...	3	...	21	...	
Total....	131	....	....	9	34	....	6	....	36	....	

PRANSHANKER D. Pathak. L. C. E.
Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX VII.

STATEMENT showing the results of the working of the POLICE in BANSDA STATE during the year 1903-1904.

Name of State.	Number of offences reported to police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		percentage convicted of accused arrested (columns 3 & 4).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
Bansda State...	95	44	142	61	142	59	135	47	6	4	95	77	95	79	

PRANSHANKER D. Pathak. L. C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX VIII.

STATEMENT showing the VALUE of PROPERTY stolen and amount of recoveries in BANSDA STATE during the year 1903-1904.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	
Bansda	212	183	212	183	100	100	

PRANSHANKER D. Pathak. L. C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT showing the number of crimes Committed, number during the year

Number.	Description of Crime or Offence.	Number of Crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1903-04.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1903-04.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.
		Balance on 31st July 1903.	Committed during 1903-04.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Offences under the Abkari Act.	...	6	6	6	...	6	6
2	Abetment of any offence.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
3	Abetment of any offence if Abettor is present when offence is committed.	...	2	2	2	...	2	2
4	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	2	1	3	2	1	3	2
5	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant...	...	1	1	1	...	3	3
6	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant if such disobedience causes obstruction, annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed...	...	1	1	1	...	7	7
7	Giving false evidence in a Judicial proceeding. ...	...	2	2	2	...	2	..
8	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension....	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
9	Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
10	Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	...	1	1	1	...	2	1
11	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life....	...	2	2	2	...	2	2
12	Committing a public nuisance....	...	1	1	1	...	4	4
13	Voluntarily causing hurt.	...	31	31	31	...	56	4
14	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.	...	1	1	1	...	1	..
15	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means....	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
16	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information or to compel restoration of property &c.	...	1	1	...	1	1	..
17	Wrongfully restraining any person	...	1	1	1	...	4	..
18	Wrongfully confining any person.	1	...	1	...	1	1	..
19	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation....	...	3	3	3	...	4	..
20	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	...	1	1	1	...	3	..
21	Rape.	...	1	1	...	1	1	..
22	Theft.	...	10	10	10	...	14	11
23	Theft in a building tent or vessel.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
24	Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master or employer.	...	3	3	3	...	3	2
25	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury in order to commit extortion.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
26	Robbery.	1	...	1	1	...	3	2
27	Criminal breach of trust.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
28	Mischief.	1	3	4	4	...	11	5
29	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage attended with damage.	..	1	1	1	...	1	1
30	Mischief by destroying or moving &c. a land-mark fixed by public authority.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
31	Criminal trespass.	...	1	1	1	...	1	..
32	Lurking house trespass or house breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment....	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
33	Lurking house trespass or house breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	...	4	4	4	...	5	5
34	Dishonestly breaking open any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property. ...	...	1	1	1	...	2	2
35	Forgery of a valuable security, will &c.	...	1	1	...	1	1	..
36	Defamation.	...	4	4	3	1	5	1
37	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace...	...	11	11	11	...	13	3
38	Criminal intimidation.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
39	Attempting to commit offences with transportation or imprisonment and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence. ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
40	Other acts....	...	1	1	1	...	2	2
	Total...	5	107	112	106	6	174	75

XI.

of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Bansda State, 1903-1904.

NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED TO							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT								REMARKS.
Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.																
Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 6 years	Above 5 years.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
..	..	..	1	5	..	6	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	..	..	..	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	1	..	..	3	..	4	52	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
..	..	1	9	1	..	11	2	...	1	10	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
..	...	..	1	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
..	..	..	..	5	..	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
..	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
..	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	
..	..	..	2	..	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
..	..	..	..	3	..	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
..	..	..	..	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
....	1	3	24	44	3	75	91	...	1	20	1	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	

PRANSHANKER D. PATHAK. L. C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX X.

STATEMENT showing the Number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the Bansda State during the year 1903-1904.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial 1903-1904					Total.								
	1902-1903	1903-1904		Arrested by police.	Upon Warrant.	Upon Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of a Magistrate.	1902-1903	1903-1904	Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
The Dewan's	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
The Naib Dewan's	20	20	3	6	1	13	...	5	24	28	3	5	15	...	...	5	Pending 7 men in 6 cases.
The Nyayadhish's	198	91	4	52	...	80	...	9	287	145	66	17	59	...	1	2	
Total...	219	112	7	59	1	93	...	14	312	174	69	22	75	...	1	7	

PRANSHANKER D. Pathak. L. C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX XI.

STATEMENT showing the RESULTS of APPEALS against decisions passed by the CRIMINAL COURTS in the BANSDA STATE during the year 1903-1904.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																												Remarks.
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry &c ordered				Pending.			
							Confirmed				Modified.				Reversed.																
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Bansda	The Rajasaheb	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	The Dewan	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

PRANSHANKER D. PATHAK. L. C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX XII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons convicted in the JAIL in the BANSDA STATE during the year 1903-04.

Station.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Remarks. Showing mortality among convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.						
				1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
									Rs.	
Bansda	46	13	33	108	46	13	7	7	320	

PRANSHANKER D. Pathak. L. C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX XIII

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of ORIGINAL SUITS filed and disposed of in the BANSDA STATE during the year 1903-1904.

No.	Tribunal	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1903-1904.									Suits disposed of in 1903-1904.							
													Nature of suits								Nature of suits					Average duration.			
		1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903	1903-1904	Value.	Suits regarding lands, houses &c.	Suits for money transactions.	No. of suits under Rs 100	No. of suits above Rs 100.	No. of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs 500.	No. of suits above Rs500 and under Rs 1000.	No. of suits above Rs 1000 and under Rs 5000.	No. of suits above Rs 5000.	Exparte.	Admitted and copromised &c.	Struck off the file.	Contested.	Value.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			28
1	The Dewan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	The Naib Dewan	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
3	The Nyayadhish	7	9	175	134	182	143	173	139	9	4	3408	...	132	2	129	2	1	...	...	10	16	6	107	4251	...	...	27	
	Total...	7	9	175	134	182	143	173	139	9	4	3408	...	132	2	129	2	1	...	...	10	16	6	107	4251	...	...	27	

PRANSHANKER D. PATHAK. L. C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX XIV.

CIVIL WORK—RESULTS of APPLICATION for execution of decrees in the BANSDA STATE during the year 1903–1904.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1903-1904.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of 1903-04			Remarks.
		1902–1903	1903–1904		1902–1903	1903–1904	Value for 1903–1904	1902–1903	1903–1904	Total value for 1903-1904	1902–1903	1903–1904	Value for 1903-1904	1902–1903	1903–1904	Value for 1903–1904	Below 6 months.	Above 6 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8.			9			10
				Rs. As. Ps.			Rs. As. Ps.			Rs. As. Ps			Rs As. Ps.			Rs. As. Ps.				
1	The Dewan ...	1	2	3662-0-2	1	...	...	2	2	3662-0-2	...	1	212-6-9	2	1	3449-9-5	...	...	1	
2	The Naib Dewan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	The Nyayadhish	273	319	13100-4-7	117	109	3490-14-7	390	428	16591-3-2	71	161	5607-11-7	319	267	10983-7-7	34	41	192	
	Total...	274	321	16762-4-9	118	109	3490-14-7	392	430	20253-3-4	71	162	5820-2-4	321	268	14433-1-0	34	41	193	

PRANSHANKER D. PATHAK. L. C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX XV.

REGISTRATION of DOCUMENTS.

No.	Sub-Registry Office.	Number of Documents presented												Documents re-gistered.		Value of Documents.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
		Documents Presentd for registration.		Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
		1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13
1	Bansda	5	8	...	1	3	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	8	Rs. 1699	Rs. 1460	...	...	...	...	...

PRANSHANKER D. PATHAK. L. C. E.
Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX XVI.

STATEMENT showing AGRICULTURAL STOCK in the BANSDA STATE during the year 1903–1904.

Number.	Names.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Baffaloes		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	sheep and fillies.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding carts.	Carts used in carrying	
				Male.	Female.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Bansda	15542	10720	1142	1734	108	72	32	10	7702	5690	30	220	1075	

PRANSHANKER D. PATHAK. L. C E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX XVII.

INCOME.

No.	Heads of Receipt.	A. D. 1902-03.	A. D. 1903-04.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Land Revenue.	124186	132705	8519	...
2	Forest.	13108	10033	...	3075
3	Abkari-Liquor.	115881	127836	11955	...
4	Do Toddy.	6215	5735	...	480
5	Do Bhang Ganja....	25	22	...	3
6	Copying fees.	5	1	...	4
7	Magisterial fines &c.	760	725	...	35
8	Interest on Loans &c....	15868	14020	...	1848
9	Opium.	165	283	118	...
10	Giras.	3114	3393	279	...
11	Tolls.	1658	1691	33	...
12	Ferries.	9	29	20	...
13	Rent of houses.	1592	1283	...	309
14	Rent of Estate out-side the State	355	297	...	58
15	Miscellaneous.	2976	2963	...	13
16	Registration of Documents.	17	17	...	...
17	School fees....	197	137	...	60
18	Pratap Nivas garden (income from)	382	618	236	...
19	Jail (income from).	575	145	...	430
20	Cattle pounds.	261	114	...	147
21	Rewards and Chandla....	1441	40523	39082	...
22	Stamp sales.	1116	843	...	273
23	Sale of houses.	33	235	202	...
24	Sale of animals.	481	2350	1869	..
25	Sale of Furniture.	...	1373	1373	...
	Carried forward...	290420	347371	63686	6735

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	A. D 1902-03.	A.D. 1903-04.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Medical.	4196	4007	..	189
2	Forest.	3812	3558	..	254
3	Abkari.	14141	8953	..	5188
4	Vaccination	345	349	4	...
5	Library.	251	164	..	87
6	Police and other guards.	12676	13459	783	...
7	Paga and stables. .. .	27729	32141	4412	...
8	Cattle Pounds.	48	14	..	34
9	Jail.	532	320	..	212
10	Cash allowance and temple servants	11842	13888	2046	..
11	Ferries.	176	147	..	29
12	Tolls.	686	722	36	..
13	Public works.	18169	43485	25316	..
14	Dewan Katcheri.	4656	3478	..	1178
15	Naib-Dewan's office.....	7445	7279	..	166
16	Collecting Establishment.	9081	9032	..	49
17	Education.	4761	5271	610	..
18	Pratapnivas garden charges.	2530	3010	480	..
19	Municipality.	1643	2313	670	..
20	Contingent charges.	1978	509	1469	..
21	Printing charges.	416	242	..	174
22	Deficit in granary.....	259	279	20	..
23	Remmissions.	7009	4806	..	2203
24	Income tax on interest of Loans...	287	140	..	147
25	Miscellaneous.	8673	6050	...	2623
26	Rewards for destruction of wild animals.	13	7	..	6
27	Carriage hire and bhathas.	2879	3184	305	..
28	Purchase of jewels for Rajasaheb. &c.	6507	1033	...	5474
29	Rewards and Chandla.....	1428	2663	1235	..
30	Dewasthan Dharmada.	1680	1246	...	434
31	Festivals.	1486	2024	538	..
32	Palace Establishment.....	8433	7817	..	616
33	Pocket expenses to Rajasaheb and Ranisahebs &c.	17662	17657	..	5
34	Purchase of clothing for Rajasaheb.	1164	1457	293	..
35	Purchase of Furniture. &c.	1315	1349	34	...
	Carried forward...	185808	202053	38251	19068

No.	Heads of Receipt.	A. D. 1902-03.	A. D. 1903-04.	Increase.	Decrease.	No.	Heads of Expenditure.	A. D. 1902-03.	A. D. 1903-04.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Brought forward...	290420	347371	63686	6735		Brought forward...	185808	202053	38251	19068
						36	Kitchen.	3445	3023	...	422
						37	Guests &c.	1663	839	..	824
						38	House and land purchased in Billimora.	165	37	..	128
						39	Veterinary.	228	271	43	...
						40	Construction of a well in Billimora.	860	226	..	634
						41	Nyayadhish's Office.	1049	853	..	196
						42	Plague Department	372	170	..	202
						43	Education expenses of Patvikunvar shri Indrasinghji and Kumar shri Pravinsinghji at the Rajkumar college at Rajkot.	7611	9618	2007	...
						44	Irrigation.	...	7535	7535	..
						45	Special expenses:				
							(1) Expenses on account of the death of Gangaswarup Mandwavala Rani-shri Mahakunverba saheb, the step-mother of the Raja saheb.	6	..	...	6
							(2) Census charges.	199	..	..	199
							(3) Doctor's fees and medicines&c. on account of sickness of Akhand sobhagyavanta shri Chandrakunverba DharampurwalaSisodia eldest Raniji of the Rajasaheb.	6014	460	..	5554
							(4) Coronation ceremonies of King-Emperor Edward VII and the Raja-saheb's tour to Delhi to attend the Imperial Coronation Darbar.	82504	945	..	81559
							(5) Death ceremonies of Akhand sowbhagyavanta shri Chandra kunverba Sisodia, eldest Raniji of the Rajasaheb.	...	12245	12245	..
							(6) Rajasaheb's tour to Sayala in Kathiawar during the last year.....	...	6105	6105	..
							(7) Marriage Ceremonies of the Heir apparent Kumar Shri Indrasinghji.	...	98941	98941	..
	Total...	290420	347371	63686	6735		Total...	289924	343321	163658	110261
	Taccavi.....	4100	9006	4606	..		Taccavi...	2599	2861	262	..

PRANSHANKER D. Pathak, L C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BANSDA STATE.

FOR THE YEAR 1904—1905.

RAJKOT.

PRINTED BY,

KAGDI PARSHOTAM PARMANUND

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1905.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BANSDA STATE, SURAT AGENCY.

FOR THE YEAR 1904—1905 ENDING WITH 31st JULY 1905.

1. The area of Bansda state is 215 square miles. Its population according to the census of 1901 is 40,382 and its gross revenue during the year under report was Rs 2,90,883.

Area.

2. The state is tributary to the British Government and pays an annual tribute of Rs 153-8-0.

3. The relations of the state with the British Government and neighbouring Native states remained satisfactory during the year under report.

4. The Rajasaheb went to Bombay on 7th December 1904 and stayed there till 27th January 1905 for a duration of nearly two months. During his stay in Bombay he went to receive His Excellency Lord Curzon, P. C; G. M. S. I; G. M. I. E; the Viceroy and Governor General of India on his landing at the Appolo Bunder. He also took part in the opening ceremony of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Bombay which was opened by His Excellency Lord Lamington Governor of Bombay and also paid a visit to His Excellency at the Government House. In the month of February he went to Chhota-Udepur to attend the marriage ceremony of the Rajasaheb Maha Rawal Shri Fatehsingji Motisingji with one of the sisters of Maha Rana Shri Chhatrasingji the Rajasaheb of Rajpipala state and took part in the marriage festivities. He accompanied the Rajasaheb Fatehsingji to Jagadia of the Rajpipala state, the temporary selected residence of the bride where the marriage was celebrated. In the month of March he visited Dharampur and took part in the festivities of the marriage of Kumar Shri Vijayadevji, the heir apparent of Dharampur state.

5. Mr. R. A. L. Moore the Political Agent visited Bansda in the month of May.. From Bansda he went to Dangs to hold a Darbar of Dang Chiefs and on his return from Dangs he stayed at Bansda for two days.

6. The Heir apparent,Kumar Shri Indrasinghji and Kumar Shri Pravinsinghji continued their studies in the Rajkumar College Rajkot, satisfactorily. They were promoted during the year, the former to the second class and the latter to the fourth class. Owing to the sickness of the Rajasaheb and themselves, they were not able to join the College during the second term till the end of the year.

7. The youngest Kumar Shri Natversinghji continues his studies at home under the tutorship of an under graduate. His progress was satisfactory. He is learning Gujarati Standard V and the Royal reader No. II

The Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Bombay

8. Maha Raul Shri Pratapsingji Gulabsingji, the Rajasaheb attended the opening ceremony of the Bombay Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, which was opened by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, on the 10th December 1904. The Rajasaheb aided the Exhibition by a liberal donation of Rs. 500 and by sending several exhibits for the Exhibition relating to the manufacture and jungle and Agricultural products of the state at a cost of Rs. 192. He himself visited the Exhibition several times with his Kumars and sent 4 intelligent farmers of the state to the Exhibition to be acquainted with several agricultural implements and water raisers &c. useful for agricultural purposes.

9. The following change occurred in the personnel of Administration during the year under report.

Mr.Amritlal Vardhaman Modi, M. A; L. L. B. having resigned the post of the Naib-Dewan of the state, Mr. Narmdashanker Ganprasad Joshi, B. A; L. L. B. has been appointed Acting Naib Dewan.

Condition of the people.

10. The population of the state according to the Censusof the year 1901 is 40382 souls of which 39256 are Hindus, 974 Mahomedans, 104 Parsis and 48 others.

The Hindu population is divided into two parts— the Kaliparaj (the aboriginals or the ancient inhabitants who people the State) and the Ujaliats. The number of Ujaliats *viz*:- Brahmins, Rajputs, Banias, Kolis, Kunbis Kansharas, Suthars, &c. is comparatively much less than that of the Kaliparajs who generally form the bulk of the population. The Ujaliats are generally literate and more intelligent than the Kaliparaj. The general professions of these Ujaliat classes are to serve the state as servants in different capacities, to trade in corns and other products of the state, to lend money, to cultivate lands and to manufacture articles of metal and earth for the daily use of the people. Among Ujaliats those belonging to highest classes such as Brahmins, Rajputs, Ban-

ias &c. are well-to-do, while the others can fairly subsist themselves. Kalipparaj people who inhabit the state are very ignorant, thriftless and improvident class of a people and generally poor. They are divided into three chief classes, the Dhodias who chiefly inhabit the Northern and Western parts of the state and speak corrpt Gujarati, the Kuknas who generally inhabit the Southern and Eastern parts of the State and speak corrupt Marathi and the Warlis who speak corrupt Marathi and inhabit the same parts as the Kuknas. There are schools in several villages of the State to give them education but in spite of the efforts of the State to encourage education among them by making the education free and by supplying them with books, slates, clothes &c. gratis, very few of them take advantage of the liberality of the State and send their children to the schools owing to their superstitions and restless habits. They are generally cultivators of the land with scanty resources and supply labour and some of them who have taken education are school masters and Nakadars in the State. The State tries to improve them in every possible way and they are improving but very slowly. The Mahomedan population of the state is also very poor and backward except those few who are traders. They generally serve the state as Peons, Sowars, and Police Constables and very limited number of them being educated has been employed in the State as Karkuns, School masters and Talatees. They also cultivate lands. Among them Vohoras are amongst the best cultivators of the State.

The Parsis in general are well-to-do people. They are generally liquor-shop-keepers and form the intelligent cultivating class in the state. Very few of them have been employed in the service.

The year under report being not favourable the general condition of the people has degenerated to a small extent.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

11. The state lands have already been systematically surveyed and classified and the rates of assessment of land are suitable to the Ryots.

12. The area of culturable land in the state is 69911 acres, out of which 35731 acres of land excluding alienated land were cultivated and 32715 acres remained waste during the year against 32209 acres of the waste land in the year preceding showing an increase of 506 acres. The percentage of waste land to the whole culturable area during the year was 47 against 46 in the year preceding. The area of new lands taken up for cultivation during the year was 3412 acres and 3918 acres of land were relinquished during the year.

The reason why more land remained waste during the year can be attributed to the unfavourable monsoons. The large percentage of waste lands can be attributed to the fact that the nature of the country being hilly much portion of the waste land is light soil of the inferior kind. Also the bulk of the cultivators being Kaliparaj is poor and they are not able to cultivate lands in large areas and it is very difficult to attract new settlers owing to the unhealthy condition of the country.

13. The Revenue Accounts of the State are prepared by the Naib-Dewan of the State in forms similar to those contained in the Hope's Manual. They were punctually and correctly prepared by him and examined and checked by the proper Authority where no fraud was found.

JAMABANDY.

14. Owing to the sickness of the Rajasaheb the Dewan made the Jamabandy of the State during the year and settled several disputes regarding the land revenue.

REMISSIONS.

15. Outstanding balances amounting to Rs. 3214 were written off during the year of which Rs 2602 related to the land revenue and Rs. 612 to Taccavi advances.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

16. No Boundary Dispute exists with any State.

CHAPTER III.

(A) LAGISLATION.

17. No change was made in the lagislation of the state during the year. The civil and criminal Administrations of the state are carried on, on the spirit of the British laws, due regard being paid to the customs of the state.

(B) MILITARY.

18. No regular Military force exists in the state. The state maintains 34 Sowars and a party of 33 Arabs. The sowars serve as Mounted Police and escorts and the Arabs do the duty of Palace and Treasury guards and they are included in the Police.

(C) DISTRICT POLICE.

19. The organization, discipline and the duties of the District Police are similar to those in the British Districts. The strength of the Police during

the year under report was 128 against 131 in the year preceding. The total expenditure of the Police Department during the year was Rs. 13,787 against Rs. 13,459 in the year preceding.

20. The number of offences reported to the Police during the year was 52 against 44 in the year preceding showing an imcrease of only 8 which calls for no remarks. The number of accused persons arrested by the Police during the year was 106 against 61 in the year preceding. Out of the 106 persons arrested 99 were sent for trial of whom 82 were convicted and 17 persons were acquitted. The percentage of the accused convicted to the accused arrested during the year was 77 the same as in the year preceding. And the percentage of the accused convicted to the accused sent for trial during the year was 83 against 79 in the year preceding.

21. The value of the properties stolen during the year was Rs. 511 against Rs 183 in the year preceding, out of which properties of the value of Rs. 122 were recovered. The percentage of the recoveries of the properties stolen was 24 during the year which is very low and can be attributed to the cattle-lifting cases in which the Police was unable to catch the offenders and recover the properties.

22. No particular kind of heinous offences such as infanticides, high way roberries &c. are prevalent in the state. Two cases of cattle-lifting occurred in the state during the year in which the traces of the perpetrators of the crimes have not been found out, and the Police is in search of them. Such offences rarely occur in the state and the present offences seem to have been committed by outsiders residing in far distant places. The common crimes relate generally to petty thefts and trespasses to commit thefts. Outlawry and border forays never occur in the state, the people being quiet and law-abiding. No crime of murder was committed by any body in the state during the year. 16 accidental fires occurred in the state during the year causing a loss of the properties of the value of Rs. 1367. The proportion of crimes to population was 1 to 777 against 1 to 917 in the year preceding and the proportions of Police to population and area are 1 to 315 and 1 to 1·68 respectively against 1 to 308 and 1 to 1·64 in the year preceding. More details about the strength and the working of the Police can be had from the Appendices VI, VII, VIII.

VILLAGE POLICE.

23. The village Police consists of Police Patels of villages and Kathias, sirbundhis &c. and they assist the district Police in its work. No Police patel has been invested with special powers, as many of them belong to the Kaliparaj class which is generally illiterate and those few who belong to the Ujaliat class are not fit to be invested with such powers.

ABKARI POLICE.

24. Besides the District and the Village Police there is Abkari Police. the duty of which is to detect Abkari offences. 13 Abkari offences implicating 48 persons were caught by the Abkari Police during the year of whom 40 were convicted and 8 acquitted. 7 Abkari offences were detected by the district Police making a total of 20 Abkari offences during the year.

INQUESTS.

25. 35 inquests were held during the year against 18 in the year preceding showing an increase of 17. Of the 35 inquests 1 related to a suicide and the rest 34 to accidental deaths. The accidental deaths may be accounted for as follows :- 6 by drownings, 6 by snake bites, 6 by falls from trees, 4 by falls into wells, 1 by a killing by a wild animal, 1 by being crushed under cart-wheels and 10 by a land-slip.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

26. There are three original and two appelate courts in the State for the Administration of Criminal justice. They are as follows:-
The original Courts are (1) the Nyayadhish or the Second class Magistrate's Court, (2) the Naib-Dewan or the First class Magistrate's Court and (3) The Dewan or Session Court.

The appellate courts are (1) the Dewan or the Session Court and (2) the Rajasaheb Hazur Court which has all the highest powers of the State.

27. The number of cases brought before the original courts for hearing during the year was 109 against 112 in the year preceding showing a decrease of 3. There was neither marked increase nor marked decrease in any kind of offences except the offences under the Abkari Act in which there was a marked increase of 14 offences. The number of persons dealt with during the year was 180 against 174 in the year preceding. Out of these 180 persons 90 were convicted 84 were acquitted or discharged and 6 persons remained to be tried at the end of the year. The percentage of the persons convicted to the number of persons tried during the year was 52 against 45 in the year preceding. The small percentage is due to many cases being compounded. Only two prisoners were sentenced to more than six months imprisonment. 24 were sentenced to lighter imprisonments and 64 were fined only. No person was subjected to whipping. The total amount of fines inflicted during the year was Rs. 351 against Rs, 640 in the year preceding and the amount of fine recovered during the year was Rs. 223 against Rs. 441 recovered during the year preceding.

APPEALS.

28. No appeal was filed in any of the appellate courts during the year.

EXTRADITION.

29. The number of accused surrendered to the State for trial was 14. All these accused were surrendered by the Dharampur State. Out of these 14 persons surrended 3 were surrended for the offence of theft under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, 4 were surrendered for the offence of theft under section 380 of the Indian Penal Code and the remaining 7 for the offence of theft under section 381 of the Indian Penal Code. Three accused were surrendered to other States during the year. 1 was surrendered to the second class magistrate of Vyara in the Gaikwar Territory for the offence under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, 1 to the Nyayadhish of Dharampur State for the offence under section 380 of the Indian Penal Code, and the 3rd was surrendered to the third class Magistrate Chikhli in the British territory for the offence under section 380 of the Indian Penal Code.

PRISON.

30. There is only one jail in the state which is situated in the Bansda Town and is called the Bansda jail. The jail accomodates both convicts and under trial prisoners. The total number of prisoners in the jail during the year was 44 against 46 in the year preceding. Out of 44 prisoners 7 were those remaining at the end of the last year and 37 were admitted during the year under report. The daily average of prisoners in the jail during the year was 6 against 7 in the year preceding. The total cost of maintaining the jail excluding the pay of the Police guards was Rs. 420 against Rs. 320 in the year preceding showing an increase of Rs. 100. The jail has a suitable building with good sanitary arrangements and a surrounding garden. As usual the jail was visited by the Rajasaheb, the Dewan and other officers of the state during the year. Mr. R. A. L. Moore, the Political Agent Surat visited the jail in the month of May this year and remarked that the jail is clean, commodious and comfortable.

31. The finger tip impressions are taken of the prisoners by a Jamadar of the Police who has been specially trained for the purpose in Bombay at the state expenses.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

32. There are three original and two appellate courts for the Administration of Civil Justice. The original courts are (1) the Nyayadhish Court, (2) the Naib Dewan's Court and (3) the Dewan's Court and the appellate Courts are (1) the Dewan's court and (2) the Raja saheb's Hazur Court.

33. The number of original suits filed during the year was 134 the

same number as in the year preceding which added to the 4 suits remaining in balance at the end of the year formed the total of 138 cases which came before the original courts for hearing. Out of these 138 suits 124 suits were disposed of and 14 remained in balance at the end of the year. The total value of the suits filed during the year was Rs. 4704 against 3408 in the year preceding. The average value of a suit filed during the year was Rs. 35-1-8.

EXECUTION OF DECREES.

34. The number of decrees remaining in arrears at the end of the last year was 268 which added to 104 new applications formed the total of 372 decrees. Out of these 372 decrees 81 decrees were executed during the year and 291 decrees remained unexecuted at the end of the year under report. The number of decrees executed during the last year was 162 and consequently 81 decrees less were executed during the year than the year preceding which can be attributed to the less favourable year. The reason why many decrees remain in arrears can be attributed to the fact that the majority of debtors are poor and satisfaction of debts in many cases are made by instalments.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS.

35. No applications regarding the certificates of administration heirship &c. were filed or disposed of during the year under report.

CIVIL APPEALS.

36. Only one appeal was filed in the Dewan's court during the year in which the decision of the lower court was upheld.

REGISTRATION

37. 11 documents of the total value of Rs. 6030 were registered during the year against 8 documents of the value of Rs. 1460 in the year preceding. The 11 documents can be classified as under; 7 sale deeds, 3 mortgages and 1 will. The income of the Registration Department during the year was Rs. 41 against Rs. 17 in the year preceding. There was no expenditure on account of the Registration Department as there is no separate establishment to perform the work of Registration, it being done by the Dewan.

MUNICIPALITY.

38. There is only one Municipality in the state which is in the Bansda town the population of which is 3760 souls. The Municipality is solely maintained at the state expenses, no Municipal tax of any kind being levied. The chief Medical officer of the state looks after the sanitation of the town which

is fair. There are — wells in the town which supply good drinking water to the town people. Besides these wells the river Kaveri on which the town of Bansda is situated has been dammed at two places by masonery dams for the collection of water which is used by the people for bathing and washing purposes. Almost all the main streets in the town have metal roads which are kept in good repairs. The main roads of the town are watered during the hot season and are daily lighted at night. There are three fire extinguishing engines in the town which are in good repairs and are sufficient for the purpose. Two fires occurred within the Municipal limits of the Town during the year which were speedily extinguished and consequently no serious damage was done to the properties. The expenditure of the Municipality during the year was Rs. 1733 against Rs 2313 in the year preceding,

CHAPTER IV.

(A) AGRICULTURE.

39. The area of land under cultivation during the year was 35731 acres against 36247 acres in the year preceding showing a decrease of 516 acres which can be attributed to the unfavourable monsoons during the year under report. The 35731 acres of land consisted of 8329 acres of Kyari and 27402 acres of Jarayet lands. The progress of the cultivation of cotton in the State was good during the year as 1119 acres more were under cotton cultivation during the year than the year preceding. The Kaliparaj people generally form the chief cultivating class of the land in the State. They are generally very poor, improvident and thriftless and their agriculture resources are very scanty. Many of them depend upon their money lenders for the expenses of cultivation of their lands. They are generally unskilful cultivators and the State takes great interest in improving them. Among the Kaliparaj the Dhodias are comparatively better cultivators than the Kuknas and Warlis, and Bhils are the worst. The Ujaliat cultivators, the number of which is very small in the state, consist of Kunbis, Rajputs, Vohoras, and others who can be reckoned as good cultivators. They know benefit of using manures well and use better kinds of implements of husbandry. The rain-fall in the beginning of the season was scanty and insufficient for the transplantation of rice- seedlings owing to which several paddy fields remained untransplanted and consequently the outturn of paddy grains was small, but the monsoons in the latter parts of the season gave a good rain-fall by which the Jarayet crops thrived well and there was a good harvest of Jowar, Cotton and other crops. The outturn of the Rabi crops also was good, though comparatively less than the year preceding.

40. Rs. 1098 and 17 maunds of corn of the value of Rs. 18 were advanced to the Ryots of the State during the year against Rs. 2861 and 405 maunds of corn of the value of Rs. 338 advanced in the year preceding. The Taccavi was advanced to the Ryots of the state for building houses, buying bullocks, for cultivating expenses and for seeds and "Khavti" as encouragement. Timber of the value of Rs. 1276 was also given gratis to the Ryots of the State for building houses &c. against timber of the value of Rs. 1111 granted in the year preceding.

41. The agricultural live-stock does not seem to be improving but it is hoped a few better years will improve it. The fodder for the cattle during the year was plenty. No cattle disease appeared in the state during the year. The Appendix XVI shows the agricultural stock in detail.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

42. The rain-fall recorded during the year was 67-25 against 80-57 in the year preceding. The rain-fall during the year was scanty in the beginning of the season and insufficient for rearing paddy crops and was good in the latter part of the season. Swarms of locusts did not visit the state during the year.

43. The minimum and maximum temperatures recorded during the year were 40 and 110 respectively against 44 and 106 recorded in the year preceding.

WAGES AND LABOUR.

44. The prices of food grains during the year were comparatively higher than those of the year preceding.

The wages of labour remained steady during the year. As the demand of labour is limited, the wages of labour are generally low in the state. The Kaliparaj of the state generally supplies the labour.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.

45. The articles exported from the state are different kinds of corns such as rice, nagli, jowar and cotton and timber, bamboos and other jungle products—such as Mohwra seeds &c. The articles imported in the state from outside are cloth, sugar wheat &c. The following articles form the manufacture of the state:— Bamboo-baskets, Winnowing fans, mats of palm-leaves and coarse blankets and jackets of wool.

FAIRS.

46. The important fair of Deoki-Unai Jatra is held in the state every year on the Sud 15th of the Chaitra. Deoki Unai is famous for its hot springs which are in the vicinity of a Mata's temple of that name. The temple has been

situated in the village of Sindhai in Bansda limits. During this year there being no plague in the neighbouring places Jatra was held which was attended by pilgrims numbering in thousands and many merchants from outside the state. During the Jatra sanitation was well looked after and good Police arrangements were maintained for the protection of the pilgrims and merchants attending it. Besides the Unai Jatra weekly fairs called Hatwadas are held in several villages of the state on certain days of the week. The Hatwadas are generally visited by the Kaliparaj where they barter corn and other articles of Jungle products for cloth, salt, condiments and other articles of their daily wants. The Hatwadas are intended for the convenience of the inhabitants of villages situated in hilly parts where there are no traders' shops.

FOREST.

47. The area of land reserved for Forest was 47699 acres during the year the same as in the year preceding. The system of the conservancy of forests is similar to that followed in the British Territories. The following timber trees are reckoned as reserved trees; teak, sadado, kher, kanti, haldhwan, sisam, biyo, seven, mahudo, jamboodo, and other timber trees of less importance. These reserved trees are not allowed to be cut without a permit. Bamboos too are reckoned among the reserved trees. Rajalu trees are allowed to be cut by the Ryots of the State for their domestic wants for which no permit is required. The new plantations of timber trees made during the last year in three of the villages of the State are thriving. This year too new plantations of timber trees have been made in one of the villages of the State. The Forest Officer is the head of the Department whose duty is to look after the conservation of the Forest and to collect forest dues in which he is assisted by a Sajedar and 9 Forest guards. The state forest is well looked after and is in good condition. The income of the Forest Department during the year was Rs. 18427 against Rs. 10033 in the year preceding. The expenditure on account of the Forest Department was 3739 against Rs. 3558 in the year preceding. Timber of the value of Rs. 1276 was given gratis to the Ryots of the State for building houses &c. The number of Nakas to protect the Forest products from being smuggled remained the same during the year as in the year preceding, *viz*:- 16.

PUBLIC WORKS.

48. The total expenditure on Public Works during the year was Rs. 19176 against Rs. 43485 in the year preceding showing a decrease of Rs. 24309. Of the Rs 19176 spent on public works Rs. 12679 related to new works and Rs. 6497 to repairs (including establishment, plants &c.)

	New works.	Repairs.
Tanks and wells...	641	150
Roads	864	2114
Public offices	...	5
Garden buildings	4103	23
Distillery buildings	...	120
Palaces	...	488
Jail	...	34
Hospital	88	21
Dharmshalas and Temples	944	172
Uttaras	646	454
Stables	...	158
Quarters for new settlers	257	335
School buildings	...	108
Post office	...	18
Store houses	...	113
Guest houses	...	10
Cattle pounds	...	82
A Bangalow over Nasik gate...	4443	...
Lawn tennis ground at Pratapnivas garden	128	...
Stone for a new Bund at wanderwela	564	...
Establisment	...	2063
Tools & Plants	...	30
	12678	6498

49. The principal new works carried on during the year were ceilings and plasterings &c. to the Bungalow over the Nasik Gate, the garden Bungalow and two Dharmshalas which were built last year. Small bridges over nuhlas on the Hanumanbari-Waghi road, colouring to the terrace of the Unai Mata's temple, a new well at Andhatri, constructions of "Thalas" (basins) to 5 wells and preparation of a lawn for tennis.

IRRIGATION.

50. The Irrigation work carried on during the year was the construction of a well on the banks of the river Ambika at Sindhai one of the villages of the State. The well has been built for the purpose of setting up a pumping machinery over it which has been purchased last year at a cost of Rs. 7535. The total cost of the construction of the well was Rs. 5356. There are altogether

18 tanks and 81 wells in the state which are used for irrigating lands. Water of the tanks becomes much useful in the latter part of the season for irrigating paddy fields and much more when the latter rains are scanty. The wells are used in irrigating sugarcane plantations and other Bagayet crops but owing to the want of good cultivators many wells remain unused.

CHAPTER V

REVENUE AND FINANCE

51. The gross income of the state during the year was Rs. 290883 against Rs. 347371 in the year preceding and the gross expenditure Rs. 271840 against Rs. 343321 in the year preceding. The great decrease in the gross revenue is due to the very small income of reward and chandla, there being no marriage ceremony in the Rajasaheb's family during the year; and the great decrease in the gross expenditure is also due to there being no marriage in the Rajasaheb's family. The appendix XVII shows the income and expenditure during the year as compared with those in the last year. Main causes of increase and decrease in chief items of revenue and expenditure are as follows:–

INCOME.

(*a*) The increase in the head of Forest during the year was due to more realizations on account of cuttings of timber trees and "Kathud Bhathi" during the year.

(*b*) The increase in the head of Giras was due to the arrears of Giras being received during the year.

(*c*) The increase in the head of Rent of houses was due to the more arrears of rent being collected during the year

(*d*) The increase in the head of Sales of stamps was due to stamps of more value being sold during the year.

(*e*) The increase in the head of Sale of houses was due to recoveries of the arrears of the sale of houses during the year.

(*f*) The decrease in the head of Land Revenue was due to their being less collections of land revenue during the year owing to the year being unfavourable.

(*g*) The decrease in the head of Abkari was due to there being no adjustments under the head during the year.

(*h*) The decrease in the head of Magisterial fines during the year was due to less fines being recovered during the year.

(*i*) The decrease in the head of interests on Loans was due to a portion of the interests of the loans having remained to be received during the year.

(*j*) The decrease in the head of Rewards and Chandla was due to the less income of such kinds on account of there being no marriages in the Rajasaheb's family during the year.

(*k*) The decrease in the head of Sale of animals was due to less number of animals being sold during the year.

(*l*) The decrease in the head of sale of furniture was due to furniture of less value being sold during the year.

EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) The increase in the head of Abkari was due to more Mohwra flowers being purchased during the year.

(*b*) The increase in the head of Police was due to more expenses on account of dresses of Police during the year.

(*c*) The increase in the head of Paga and stables was due to the purchase of a Motorcar during the year.

(*d*) The increase in the head of Contingent charges was due to the charges of the last year's contingencies being paid during the year.

(*e*) The increase in the head of Printing charges was due to more expenses of such kinds being debited during the year.

(*f*) The increase in the head of Carriage hire and Bhathas was due to more expenses of such kind during the year.

(*g*). The increase in the head of Purchase of Jewels was due to more jewels being purchased during the year.

(*h*) The increase in the head of Rewards and Chandla was due to more expenses of such kinds during the year.

(*i*) The increase in the head of Devstan Dharmada was due to more expenses on account of Devstan Dharmada during the year.

(*j*) The increase in the head of Pocket expenses of Rajasaheb and Ranisahebs &c. was due to jewels and clothes being paid to the Heir- apparent's Raniji on account of the first year of her wedding.

(*k*) The increase in the head of Purchase of clothing was due to more cloth being purchased during the year.

(*l*) The increase in the head of Houses and land purchased in Billimora was due to the purchase of a Persian wheel for the well at Billimora.

(*m*) The increase in the head of Nyayadhish office was due to a Nyayadhish of higher pay being appointed during the year.

(*n*) The increase in the head of the Imperial Coronation Darbar was due to the bills regarding it in arrears being paid during the year.

(*o*) The decrease in the head of Medical was due to a less purchase of medicines during the year, there being a much quantity of medicines in balance at the end of the last year.

(*p*) The decrease in the head of Cash allowance was due to no arrears being paid during the year, like the year preceding.

(*q*) The decrease in the head of Public works was due to less Public works being carried on during the year.

(*r*) The decrease in the head of Irrigation was due to less expense of such kind during the year.

(*s*) The decrease in the head of Education was due to no Kinder-Garten apparatus being purchased during the year like the year preceding.

(*t*) The decrease in the head of Municipality was due to there being no marriage in the Rajasaheb's family like the year preceding.

(*u*) The decrease in the head of Remissions was due to a less amount being written off during the year.

(*v*) The decrease in the head of Kitchen was due to there being less kitchen expenses during the year.

(*w*) The decrease in the head of Education expenses of Patwi-Kumar Shri Indrasingji and Kumar Shri Pravinsingji was due to the absence of both Kumars from the Rajkumar College for more days during the year owing to the sickness of the Rajasaheb and themselves.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

52. There are two Medical Institutions in the State *Viz*:—the Ratankunverba Hospital and the Travelling Dispensary. The Ratankunverba Hospital treated 27977 patients during the year against 27649 in the year

preceding showing an increase of 328 which does not call for any remark and the Travelling Dispensary treated 920 patients against 1152 in the year preceding showing a decrease of 232. The average daily attendance of the patients in the Ratankunverba Hospital was 76-64 against 75-75 in the year preceding, and the average daily attendance in the Travelling Dispensary during the year was 6-5 against 22-6 in the year preceding. The numbers of new and old cases during the year were 7564 and 20398 respectively against 8550 and 19057 in the year preceding. The number of indoor patients during the year was 15 against 42 in the year preceding. The numbers of new and old cases in the Travelling Dispensary during the year were 405 and 515 respectively against 496 and 656 in the year preceding. There was no death in the Hospital during the year. 4 post-mortem examinations were made during the year. 1 major and 142 minor operations were performed in the Hospital during the year against 5 and 128 respectively in the year preceding.

53. Besides these Institutions there is an "Aushadhalaya" in the State attended by a Native Vaidya who treated 700 cases against 702 in the year preceding.

54. The following chief diseases prevailed in the state during the year. Malaria in all types, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Bronchites, Pneumonia to a certain extent, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Opthalmia, Otities, Capillary, Bronchites and worms in children.

55. The Hospital was visited during the year by the Rajasaheb and the Dewan as usual. Mr. R. A. L. Moore, the Political Agent Surat, also visited the Hospital and remarked that the Hospital is clean commodious and well supplied with instruments and medicines.

56. The number of prisoners treated by the Hospital during the year was 23 against 42 in the year preceding.

57 The cost of the Medical Department during the year was ~~Rs.~~ 3269 against ~~Rs.~~ 4007 in the year preceding showing a decrease of 738.

58. The Medical Institutions in the state are charitable, and medicines are supplied to every body free of any charge without any distinction of caste or creed. The State was free from plague during the year.

VETERINARY DISPENSARY.

~~The state was free from plague during the year.~~

59. The number of animals treated in the Veterinary Dispensary was 447 against 484 in the year preceding. The animals treated were 296 horses 137 cattle and 14 others. No cattle diseases prevailed in the state during the year.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

60. The births and deaths recorded during the year were 1043 and 701 respectively against 1005 and 555 in the year preceding. The information regarding the births and the deaths is supplied by the Talatees of different villages which can not with certainty be relied upon, the nature of the country being hilly and the people very ignorant.

VACCINATION.

61. There is only one Vaccinator in the State. He performed 1175 operations during the year against 1257 in the year preceding. 1162 operations were successful and 13 failed. The cost of the Department during the year was 319 againt 349 in the year preceding, showing a decrease of Rs. 30.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTIONS.

62. There are altogether 15 schools in the State. Out of these the Raja Shri Gulabsingji Anglo Vernacular School, the Taluka School and the Girls' School are situated in the Bansda town and the rest 12 viz:— Chapaldhara, Wandervella, Pratapnagar, Lakbawadi, Valzer, Limzer, Bhinar, Kurelia, Charvi, Sindhai, Andhatri and Khata— Amba are village schools. Besides these, there are two classes, an Urdu class attached to the Taluka School and a Girls' class attached to the Chapaldhara school. There is also a Pathashala called the Himatkunverba Pathashala for giving religious education to the Brahmin boys. The Raja Shri Gulabsingji Anglo Vernacular School teaches upto English 5th standard, the Taluka School and two village schools viz: Chapaldhara and Sindhai teach superior standards while the Girls' school and the rest of the village schools teach inferior standards.

63. The number of students attending all these schools during the year was 631 against 626 in the year preceding and their daily attendance during the year was 430 against 416 in the year preceding.

64. The First Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Surat, examined the schools of the State during the year. The results of the Lakhawadi and Limzer schools were good, those of the Bansda Taluka School, Raja Shri Gulabsingji Anglo Vernacular School, Bansda Girls' School, Chapaldhara, Wanderwella, Andhatri, Pratapnagar, Charvi, Kurelia, Khata-Amba and Sindhai were fair, and those of the Bhinar and Valzer were bad. Thus in two schools results were good, in elevern fair and in two bad. In many of the village-schools Kaliparaj masters have been employed, they being in good touch with the villagers who also belong to the same class. Deserving masters were given promotions during the year. The Kaliparaj boys are for the sake of encouragement given free education and are supplied with books, slates

and even with clothes gratis by the State. They are also given one Anna each if their attendance in the schools is for more than 20 days in a month. The boys of the Ujaliat class are also supplied with books gratis and they are not required to pay fees in the Vernacular schools upto the standard I.

65. This year two students were granted scholarships by the State, one a scholarship of Rs. 20 per month to prosecute higher studies in the Baroda College and the other a scholarship of Rs. 8 per month to prosecute further studies in the Navsari High School.

66. Mr. R. A. L. Moore the Political Agent Surat, visited the school during the year and seemed much pleased with the building of the Anglo Vernacular School and the gymnastic exercises of the boys.

67. The total Cost of the Educational Department during the year was Rs. 4908 against Rs. 5271 in the year preceding showing a decrease of Rs. 363 and the income Rs. 171 against Rs. 137 in the year preceding.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILD ANIMALS.

68. The number of wild animals destroyed during the year was 7 against 5 in the year preceding. Among those destroyed were 2 leopards, 3 hyœnas and 2 alligators. The reward given for their destruction during the year was Rs. 19 against Rs. 7 in the year preceding. One person was killed by a wild boar during the year.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

69. There is no Telegraph Office in the State. The Billimora Station wire is resorted to when needed.

POST OFFICE.

70. There is only one Post-Office in the State which worked regularly during the year. An experimental Post-Office has been opened during the year at Pratapnagar one of the villages of the State.

RECORDS.

71. There is a separate record office in the State under a Daftari who arranges and indexes the records. The records are classified and indexed upto date. Useless records are destroyed in time.

LIBRARY.

72. There is a free Library in the State for the use of the people, solely maintained by the State. The total Expenditure of the Library during the year was Rs. 269 against Rs. 164 in the year preceding.

TRANSIT DUTY.

73. No transit duty is levied by the State.

CONCLUSION.

74. The State is being administered under the direct supervision of the Rajasaheb who takes a lively interest in the Administration and has always the welfare of his Ryots at heart.

PRANSHANKER D. PATHAK. L. C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

☞ *Printed at the "Liberal Laxmi" Printing Press.—Rajkot.*

APPENDIX I.

POLITICAL RELATIONS OF NATIVE STATES.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military Force.	Transit duties levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufacture and mines
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bansda	Rs. As. Ps. 153—8—0	British Government.	According to the census of 1901 40,382	15	631	1175	Malarial and rheumatic affections, diseases of respiratory and digestive organs. diseases of eye, skin and intestinal worms.	Rs 2,90,883	Nil.	Not.	Agricultural Products:– Rice, Nagli, Gram, Jowar, cotton, Kodra and pulses. Manufactures:– Bamboo-mats,fans and baskets, road metal is found in quarries.

PRANSHANKER D. Pathak L. C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX II.

NATIVE CHIEFS, Principal male members of their families and principal members of their Courts. 1904–1905.

No.	Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence	Present Position.	Caste, race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Maharaul Shri Pratapsinghji Gulabsinghji, Bansda state Wansadia Family...	Bansda Town.	Raja Saheb.	Solanki Rajput Hindu Shaiv.	41	Educated at the RajKumar College at Rajkot in Kathiawar.	Ruling his State.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	
2	Maharaul Shri Indrasinghji Pratapsinghji, Bansda State Wansadia Family.	Do.	Patvi Kunver (Heir apparent.)	Do.	17	Studying at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot.					
3	Maharaul Shri Pravinsinghji Pratapsinghji, Bansda State Wansadia Family.	Do.	Second Prince	Do.	14	Do.					
4	Maharaul Shri Natvarsinghji Pratapsinghji, Bansda State Wansadia Family.	Do.	Third Prince.	Do.	10	Receiving education at home from a tutor.					

5	Mr. Pranshanker Dayashanker Pathak	Bardoli in Surat district	Dewan.	Audich Brahmin Hindu Shaiv.	49	Graduate of the Civil Engineering College, Poona.	Controller of all the Departments of the State.				
6	Mr. Narmadashanker Ganprasad Joshi.	Mota in Surat District.	Acting Naib Dewan.	Motala Brahmin Hindu Shaiv	29	B. A., L. L. B. of the University of Bombay.	Head of the Revenue Department.				
7	Mr. Wamanrao Bhaskerrao Mohile.	Bombay.	Chief Medical Officer, Sanitary commissioner and Jail Superintentdent.	Kayast Parbhu. Hindu Shaiv.	27	Graduate of the Grant Medical College Bombay.	Head of the Medical Department.				

PRANSHANKER D. PATHAK L. C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX III.

CIVIL DIVISIONS of TERRITORY under Political control 1904–1905.

Division.	Executive Division.	Number of Executive sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.		Number of villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head quarter town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Surat Agency.	Bansda.	..	215	According to the census of 1901. 40,382	Bansda.	3,760	87	3	3	16	7½	128	Rs. 13,787	Rs 1,14,706	Rs 2,90,883	

PRANSHANKER D. PATHAK L. C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX IV.

POPULATION OF BANSDA STATE.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Classification of population of the general Census of 1901.									Occupation.			Emigration or Immigration during the year.	Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Childern under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total male agriculturists including land-lords cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.	Prevailing languages.		
					Male	Female			European.	East Indian or mixed races.	Natives.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Northern Division.	Bansda.	8,259	11,937	11,183	8,884	8,378	40,382	187—82	...	...	...	39,256	974	104	39	...	9	Statements received from the Deputy Superintendent of Census do not show these details.	Statements received from the Deputy Superintendent of Census do not show these details.	Gujarati and mixed Marathi.	...	

PRANSHANKER D. PATHAK, L. C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX V.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost and other Particular of the MILITARY FORCE in the BANSDA STATE 1904-1905.

Arm of service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Details of force at the end of the year:							Total cost of pay and allowances of officers, Non-commissioned officers and men including followers.	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of the year.	Recruited this year. (a)	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged deserted &c. [b].	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns.	Number of men.						
			In action.	Otherwise	Total.						European commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.			
Cavalry. ...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	There is no regular Military force, but there are 34 Sowars who serve as Police Sowars and escorts &c. There is a party of 33 Arabs who serve as Palace and Treasury guards and are included in the Police.
Sappers ...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Infantry ...	....	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		....	
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	

PRANSHANKER D. PATHAK., L. C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX VI.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the POLICE of the BANSDA STATE, 1904-1905.

Description of Officers.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total. expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chief Police Inspector	...	...	Rs 13,787 Including accoutrements.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Inspector of Police	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chief Constable	1	45		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Head Constables	1	37		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	1	31		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	1	20		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	2	14		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	1	12		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	2	11		...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
	3	10		...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
	1	9		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Constables of different Classes.	1	8		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	15	8		3	2	...	...	...	5	...	
	1	9		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4	7½		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	94	7and under.		1	36	...	3	...	27	4	
Total...	128	...	...	4	41	...	3	...	43	4	

PRANSHAKER D. Pathak L. C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX VII.

STATEMENT showing the results of the working of the POLICE in BANSDA STATE during the year 1904—1905.

Name of State.	Number of offences reported to police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested (columns 3 & 4)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	
Bansda.	44	52	61	106	59	99	47	82	4	17	77	77	79	83	

PRANSHANKER D. Pathak. L. C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX VIII.

STATEMENT showing the VALUE of PROPERTY stolen and amount of recoveries in BANSDA STATE, during the year 1904–1905.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1903–1904	1904–1905	1903–1904	1904–1905	1903–1904	1904–1905	
Bansda state	183	511	183	122	100	24	

PRANSHANKER D. Pathak. L. C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT showing the number of crimes Committed, number during the year

Number.	Description of Crime or Offence.	Number of Crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1904-05.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1904-05.
		Balance on 31st July 1904.	Committed during 1904-05.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Offences under the Abkari Act	...	20	20	20	...
2	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person....	1	...	1	...	1
3	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant	...	1	1	1	...
4	Causing death by rash or negligent Act	...	1	1	1	...
5	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	34	34	33	1
6	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt....	...	1	1	1	...
7	Voluantarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means....	...	1	1	1	...
8	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel extortion of property.	1	...	1	1	...
9	Wrongfully confining any person.	1	...	1	...	1
10	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	...	1	1	1	...
11	Rape	1	...	1	1	...
12	Theft....	...	11	11	11	...
13	Theft in a building tent or vessel.....	...	4	4	4	...
14	Extortion	...	1	1	1	...
15	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property, or converting it to one's own use.	...	4	4	4	...
16	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house &c.	...	1	1	1	...
17	Criminal trespass.	...	1	1	1	...
18	House trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	...	1	1	1	...
19	Forgery of a valuable security, will or authority to make or transfer any valuable security, or to receive any money &c.	1	...	1	1	...
20	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	...	1	1	...	1
21	Defamation.	1	6	7	6	1
22	Insult intended to provoke a breach of peace.	...	13	13	12	1
23	Criminal intimidation to cause death or grievous hurt.	...	1	1	1	...
	Total...	6	103	109	103	6

IX.

of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Bansda State, 1904-1905.

Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	NUMRER OF PERSONS SENTENCEDTO							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT								REMARKS.
		Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.																
		Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
55	47	...	...	...	4	43	..	47	8	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	
44	8	...	...	...	2	6	...	8	35	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	
1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	..	
19	18	...	1	...	12	5	...	18	1	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	
7	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	
13	9	...	...	...	1	8	...	9	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	
x	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	
4	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	
180	90	...	1	...	25	64	...	90	84	...	...	23	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	

PRANSHANKER D. PATHAK L. C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX X.

STATEMENT showing the Number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the Bansda State, during the year 1904-1905.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial 1904-1905.					Total.		Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
				Arrested by police.	Upon Warrant.	Upon Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of a Magistrate.									
	1903-1904	1904-1905							1903-1904	1904-1905							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
The Dewan's	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	
The Naib Dewan's	20	16	5	3	...	14	...	...	28	22	8	9	3	...	...	2	Pending 6 men in 6 cases.
The Nyayadhish's	91	91	2	94	...	59	...	1	145	156	62	4	86	...	...	4	
Total...	112	109	7	99	...	73	...	1	174	180	70	14	90	...	...	6	

PRANSHANKER D. Pathak. L. C. E.
Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX XI.

STATEMENT showing the RESULTS of APPEALS against decisions passed by the CRIMINAL COURTS in the BANSDA STATE, during the year 1904-1905.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases																														Remarks.
			Applications rejected.				Sentences. Confirmed				Modified.				Reversed				Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry &c ordered.				Pending.				
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		
			1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Bansda.	The Rajasaheb	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	The Dewan	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

PRANSHANKER D. PATHAK. L. C. E.
Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX XII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons convicted in the JAIL in the BANSDA STATE, during the year 1904-1905.

Station.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Remarks. Showing mortality among convicts in the jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.						
				1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bansda.	44	7	37	46	44	7	6	4	Rs. a. p. 420-0-0	

PRANSHANKER D. Pathak. L. C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX XIII.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of ORIGINAL SUITS filed and disposed of in the BANSDA STATE during the year 1904—1905.

No.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1904—1905									Suits disposed of in 1904-1905.							Remarks.
													Nature of suits									Nature of suits					Average duration		
		1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	Value.	Suits regarding lands, houses &c.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights &c.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs500 and under Rs. 1000.	No. of suits above Rs 1000 and under Rs 5000	No. of suits above Rs. 5000	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised &c.	Struck off the file.	Contested.	Value.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			28
1	The Dewan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
2	The Naib Dewan	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1620	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1620	...	...	16	
3	The Nyayadhish	9	4	134	133	143	137	139	123	4	14	3084	...	131	2	127	6	...	...	...	3	13	2	105	3502	...	1	4	
	Total...	9	4	134	134	143	138	139	124	4	14	4704	...	132	2	127	6	...	1	...	3	13	2	106	5122	...	...	..	

PRANSHANKER D. Pathak L. C. E.
Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX XIV.

CIVIL WORK—RESULTS of APPLICATIONS for execution of decrees in the BANSDA STATE, during the year 1904-1905.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1904-1905.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of 1904-1905.			Remarks.
		1903-1904	1904-1905		1903-1904	1904-1905	Value for 1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	Total value for 1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	Value for 1904-1905	1903-1904	1904-1905	Value for 1904-1905	Below 6 months.	Above 6 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs. As. Ps.			Rs. As. Ps.			Rs. As. Ps.			Rs. As. Ps.			Rs. As. Ps.				
1	The Dewan ...	2	1	3,499-9-5	...	1	227-6 9	2	2	3,720-0-2	1	1	227-6-9	1	1	3,499-9-5	...	...	1	
2	The Naib Dewan	...	...	...	...	1	1,619-10-0	...	1	1,619-10-0	...	...	49-0-0	...	1	1,570-10-0	1	...	...	
3	The Nyayadhish	319	267	10,983-7-7	109	102	2,561-1-3	428	369	13,544-8-10	161	80	3,210-13-4	267	289	10,333-11 6	22	84	183	
	Total...	321	268	14,483-1-0	109	104	4,408-2-0	430	372	18,891-3-0	162	81	3,487-4-1	268	291	15403-14-11	23	84	184	

PRANSHANKER D. PATHAK L. C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX XV.

REGISTRATION of DOCUMENTS.

No.	Sub-Registry office.	Number of Documents Presented: Documents Presented for registration. 1903-1904	1904-1905	Mortgages. 1903-1904	1904-1905	Sale deeds. 1903-1904	1904-1905	Wills. 1903-1904	1904-1905	Money bonds. 1903-1904	1904-1905	Miscellaneous. 1903-1904	1904-1945	Documents registered. 1903-1904	1904-1905	Value of Documents. 1903-1904	1904-1905	Documents refused to be registered. 1903-1904	1904-1905	Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year. 1903-1904	1904-1905	Remarks.
1.	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13
1	Bansda	8	11	1	3	7	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	11	Rs 1460	Rs 6030	...	...	...	...	

PRANSHANKER D. PATHAK, L. C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX XVI.

STATEMENT showing AGRICULTURAL STOCK, in the BANSDA STATE, during the year 1904—1905.

Number.	Names.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses..	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding carts.	Carts used in carrying	
				Male.	Female.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Bansda	15,331	10,829	1,202	2,034	107	67	25	10	7,555	5,672	25	227	1,001	

PRANSHANKER D. PATHAK. L. C. E.
Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDIX XVII.

No.	Heads of Receipt.	A. D. 1903-04.	A. D. 1904-05.	Increase.	Decrease.	No.	Heads of Expenditure.	A. D. 1903-04	A. D. 1904-05.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Land Revenue ... Actual collection	117920	100846	....	17074	1	Medical.	4007	3269	...	738
	Adjustments....	14785	13860	....	925	2	Forest.	3558	3739	181	...
2	Forest	10033	18427	8394	....	3	Abkari.	8953	30923	21970	...
3	Abkari-Liquor	127836	125226	....	2610	4	Vaccination...	349	319	...	30
4	Do Toddy	5735	5777	42	....	5	Library.	164	269	105	...
5	Do Bhang Ganja	22	20	....	2	6	Police and other guards.	13459	13787	328	...
6	Copying fees	1	21	20	....	7	Paga and stables	32141	34495	2354	...
7	Magisterial fines &c.	725	290	....	435	8	Cattle Pounds	14	5	...	9
8	Interest on Loans &c.	14020	9192	....	4828	9	Jail...	320	420	100	...
9	Opium	283	186	....	97	10	Cash allowance and temple servants	13888	11676	...	2212
10	Giras	3393	3672	279	....	11	Ferries.	147	143	...	4
11	Tolls.	1691	1659	.. .	32	12	Tolls.	722	660	...	62
12	Ferries.	29	20	....	9	13	Public works.	43485	19176	...	24309
13	Rent of houses.	1283	1653	370	....	14	Dewan Katcheri.	3478	3464	...	14
14	Rent of Estates out-side the State...	297	217	....	80	15	Naib-Dewan's office...	7279	7116	...	163
15	Miscellaneous	2963	5039	2076	.....	16	Collecting Establishment	9032	8901	...	131
16	Registration of Documents... ...	17	41	24	.....	17	Education.	5271	4908	...	363
17	School fees	137	171	34	.....	18	Pratapnivas garden charges ...	3010	2289	...	721
18	Pratap-Nivas garden (income from)	618	531	....	87	19	Municipality.	2313	1733	...	580
19	Jail (income from)	145	191	46	.....	20	Contingent charges...	509	2321	1812	...
20	Cattle pounds	114	130	16	.....	21	Printing charges.	242	736	494	...
21	Rewards and Chandla	40523	1981	....	38542	22	Deficit in granary....	279	229	...	50
22	Stamp sales....	843	978	135	.....	23	Remmissions.	4806	3214	...	1592
23	Sale of houses	235	664	429	.....	24	Income tax on interest of Loans ...	140	190	50	...
24	Sale of animals	2350	15	....	2335	25	Miscellaneous	6050	11418	5368	...
25	Sale of Furniture.	1373	76	....	1297	26	Rewards for destruction of wild animals....	7	31	24	...
						27	Carriage hire and Bhathas. ...	3184	3790	606	...
						28	Purchase of jewels for Rajasaheb &c	1033	5195	4162	...
	Carried forward...	347371	290883	11865	68353		Carried forward...	167840	174416	37354	30978

No.	Heads of receipt.	A. D. 1902-03.	A. D. 1903-04.	Increase.	Decrease.	No.	Heads of Expenditure.	A. D. 1902-03.	A. D. 1903-04.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Brought forward...	347371	290883	11865	68353		Brought forward...	167840	174416	37554	30978
						29	Rewards and Chandla	2663	6678	4015	...
						30	Dewasthan Dharmada	1246	1606	360	...
						31	Festivals.	2024	1389	...	635
						32	Palace Establishment	7817	7879	62	...
						33	Pocket expenses to Rajasaheb and Ranisahebs &c.	17657	18790	1133	...
						34	Purchase of clothing for Rajasaheb &c.	1457	3724	2267	...
						35	Purchase of Furniture	1349	2137	788	...
						36	Kitchen	3023	2580	...	443
						37	Guests &c....	839	1270	431	...
						38	House and land purchased in Billimora.	37	40	3	...
						39	Veterinary.	271	244	...	27
						40	Construction of a well in Billimora.	226	775	549	...
						41	Nyayadhish's office....	853	1178	325	...
						42	Plague Department....	170	175	5	...
						43	Education expenses of Patvi Kumar Shri Indrasinghji and Kumar Shri Pravinsinghji at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot.	9618	7117	...	2501
						44	Irrigation....	7535	5356	...	2179
						45	Special expenses. (1) Doctors' fees and Medicines &c. on account of sickness of Akhand Sowbhagyavanta Shri Chandrakunverba Dharampurvala Sisodia eldest Raniji of the Rajasaheb.	460	62	...	398
							(2) Coronation ceremonies of king Emperor Edward VII and the Raja-				

					saheb's tour to Delhi to attend the Imperial coronation Darbar.	945	12202	11257	..
					(3) Death ceremonies of Akhand Sowbhagyavanta Shri Chandrakunverba Sisodia eldest Raniji of the Rajasaheb.	12245	1091	...	11154
					(4) Rajasaheb's tour to Sayala in Kathiawar.	6105	...	...	6105
					(5) Marriage ceremonies of the Heir-apparent Kumarshri Indrasinghji.	98941	9122	...	89819
					(6) Doctors' fees and medicines &c. on account of sickness of the Rajasaheb...	...	6176	6176	...
					(7) Rajasaheb's tour to Bombay...	...	5647	5647	...
					(8) Rajasahebs' tour to Chhota-Udepur, Jhagadia in Rajpipla State and Dharampur....	...	1494	1494	...
					(9) Torwards the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Bombay....	...	692	692	...
Total...	347371	290883	11865	68353	Total...	343321	271840	72758	144239
Taccavi...	9006	2568	...	6438	Taccavi...	2861	1098	..	1763

PRANSHANKER D. PATHAK. L. C. E.

Dewan, Bansda State.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BANSDA STATE, SURAT AGENCY.

For the year 1905-1906, ending with 31st July 1906.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

1. The State of Bansda is bounded on the north by the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar, on the east by the Dangs and Sulgana States and Kalwan Taluka of the Nasik Collectorate, on the south by the Dharampur State and on the west by the Chikhli Taluka of the Surat Collectorate and the Dharampur State.

2. The Ruling Chief of the State is Maharaul Shri Pratapsinghji Gulabsinghji Rajasaheb, whose age is 42 and who is Solanki Rajput of the Wansadia family and Hindu Shaiv by religion.

3. The Heir-apparent is Kumar Shri Indrasinghji whose age is 18. The second prince Kumar Shri Pravinsinghji's age is 15 and that of the third prince Kumar Shri Natvarsinghji is 11.

4. The nice State buildings and the present charming appearance of the town is due chiefly to the care and foresight of the present Rajasaheb Maharaul Shri Pratapsinghji Gulabsinghji who takes a very keen personal interest in every details of every Department of the State.

5. The area of the State is 215 square miles. Its population according to the last census of 1901 is 40,382 souls and its gross revenue on an average of the last 5 years comes to Rs. 3,08,916.

6. The State is tributary to the British Government and the amount of tribute payable by it is fixed at Rs. 8,851-8-0 British currency, consisting of Rs. 7,351-8-0 as *Chouth* Tribute and Rs. 1,500 as *Chouth* Jakat. But the British Government allows to this State Rs. 8,698 only per year as compensation on account of Transit duties and instead of this State paying to the British Government Rs. 8,851-8-0 and the latter paying to this State Rs. 8,698 every year, since September 1878 Rs. 153-8-0 only are shown as paid by this State, the rest of the tribute being adjusted towards the payment of the Jakat compensation.

7. The relations of this State with the neighbouring States have been satisfactory during the year under report.

8. On account of an attack of paralysis the Rajasaheb had to go to Bombay with the family members in the month of September 1905 for medical treatment and for change. He was there till the month of January last.

9. There was a marked improvement in his health and he was able to take part in the various functions in connection with the reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

On the 9th of November 1905 the Rajasaheb and the Kumars attended the reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at the Apollo Bandar and had the honour of being presented to Their Royal Highnesses. On the 10th November the Rajasaheb was present at the Banquet and Levee at the Secretariat in the evening. On the 14th November the Rajasaheb attended the reception of Native Chiefs at Government house.

10. While in Bombay the Rajasaheb had the pleasure of paying a visit to His Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, at Government house, Malabar Hill, where he was received with a salute of 9 guns. His Excellency Lord Lamington paid a return visit to the Rajasaheb at his Bungalow on the Ridge, Malabar Hill.

11. The Rajasaheb had a second attack of the same bad disease while in Bombay and came back to Bansda in February 1906. He has since much improved in health and is now much better. On his arrival in the town there was a spontaneous hearty welcome from the ryots and there were rejoicings in the town. The details of the same appeared in the papers at the time. The hearty reception that was accorded to the Rajasaheb by the ryots was a true sign of the esteem and regard of the people towards him.

12. Long before the time of the Rajasaheb's arrival the people had assembled in the Public Works buildings at the entrance of the town where very elaborate preparations were made for the reception of the Royal party. On their arrival and the Rajasaheb and the Kumarsahebs having taken their seats, the following addresses were read and given to the Rajasaheb:—

(1) On the part of the ryots read by Nagarseth :—

> "We the undersigned Nagarseth and representatives of the trading community of your State offer our congratulations to your Highness availing ourselves of the opportunity that the merciful Providence has placed in our hands, to express our heartfelt joy to-day, on the occasion of your Highness's safe return to your principality from Bombay, where your Highness had gone for the improvement of your health.
>
> We sincerely hope that your Highness will continue to give us encouragement in the same way as you have hitherto done, and at the same time we thank you very much for the valuable help granted to us by your Highness, after your Highness assumed the reins of Government into your hands, in spending lacs of rupees to provide for us necessary means for the improvement of agriculture and for the use of other

works of public utility. We have not sufficient words to describe fully the various boons confirmed on us, but thinking it our duty to keep them in mind, we beg leave to express in short our deep obligation in few words.

"We are also highly obliged for remissions of thousands of rupees made by your Highness at the time of famine and in years preceding as well as succeeding it, and for saving many lives at that time from the attacks of dysentery and other dire diseases, by supplying to your subjects free medicine and by adopting other measures for their protection at the cost of thousands of rupees, and owing to that we have passed through the evil effects and trials of famine more easily compared with the subjects of other Native States.

"For the improvement of agriculture you have from time to time caused tanks and wells to be dug, and you have ever been ready to furnish seeds and *taccavi* money without interest to your subjects every season, and even now you are willing to supply them with means that may tend to increase their welfare. The introduction of weights in place of measures among Kaliparaj portion of your subjects, who are illiterate and your efforts to acquaint them with the benefits of their use, and to persuade them to adopt that system have conferred a great boon on your subjects. Again we are highly thankful to your Highness for supplying free timber and for lending money without interest to your subjects for building houses. A fresh instance of your desire to introduce civilization into your subjects is seen in recently completed work of building a dam, cutting up a canal and erecting a steam engine for supplying water to agricultural lands.

"The fact that you care very much for the spread of education in your State, the large amount you spend for the purpose for our welfare, and the encouragement you give in the shape of scholarships to those who are desirous of receiving higher education, are worthy of a good king. The liberal education that your Highness has bestowed on your subjects have enabled them to take part in this grand meeting to-day.

"We are also highly obliged to your Highness for your care to preserve our health by opening a Hospital, a Dispensary and a Travelling Dispensary, where medicine is given free and which Institutions are placed under the management of a clever Doctor and a Native Physician.

"Your Public Works Department has also supplied means of earning their bread to hundreds of your poor subjects by constructing metalled roads and erecting beautiful and useful

public buildings. You have ever been ready to devise means for the welfare of your subjects, and we are highly obliged to your Highness for that.

"At the time of Delhi Durbar you had come in contact with many Native Princes, and at the time of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this country you had gone to Bombay, though ill at the time, and have paid him a visit to show your fidelity to British rule. These and other facts have added much to your fame and thereby ours.

"We are highly pleased to see to-day Patvi Kumar Shri Indrasinghjee, Kumar Shri Pravinsinghjee and Kumar Shri Natwarsinghjee coming and taking part in this meeting, and we hope that Patvi Kumar Shri Indrasinghjee, following in your footsteps, will care for the subjects just as your Highness does, and as your Highness is unwell we expect him to reply to this address on your behalf. Patvi Kumar Shri Indrasinghjee, being of mature age, pays due attention to State affairs, and from his manner of doing so leads to believe that in future he will turn out a good ruler, and we pray to God he may turn out so.

"We are extremely sorry for your Highness's illness and pray to God for your recovery from it.

"In fine, we sincerely pray that Almighty God may grant your Highness and your princely family health, wealth, prosperity and long life."

(2) On the part of the Parsi subjects, read by Mr. Manekjee Rattonjee of Mahuwas :—

"We, the undersigned representatives of the Zoroastrian community of your State, respectfully request your Highness to accept our warm greetings on the safe return of your Highness here from Bombay, where you had gone for the improvement of your health. Holy Parvardigar has placed before us to-day an opportunity to express our obligation to you, for the mental and bodily trouble you have taken up to-day, for the good of our community without caring for money used for that purpose.

"On this auspicious occasion we beg leave to remind you of the perpetual benefit given to us by keeping Abkari management into your own hands, and managing the said important Department skilfully and properly. Your Highness has been always ready to furnish us, and other subjects, means for the improvement of agriculture by constructing tanks, wells and canals and to purchase requisite seeds at every season, and by educating agriculturists by taking them to agricultural exhibitions at the cost of the State with a

view to spread amongst them knowledge of their vocation. By your lending us money from time to time you have enabled us to earn our bread easily and honourably. At the same time we do not forget that in days gone by, your ancestors had given shelter and welcome to our forefathers from Iran and had removed their hardships to a great extent.

"This historical fact being impressed on our minds, it has been a chief cause of inducing us to adopt your State as our mother-country, and to be always faithful subjects of your Highness. The number of the members of our community in this State is small, and so your condescension to accept address of welcome from us has obliged us very much, and its value will remain fixed for ever in our minds. We assure your Highness that we have always been looking with feelings of gratefulness and hopefulness at your great love for your State, your unselfish nature, expertness, perseverance and skilful management of your State.

"At the time of famine and in years preceding and succeeding it your Highness remitted thousands of rupees in land revenue, opened poor-houses and saved thousands of people from hunger.

"At the time of famine you had supplied, freely, clothes and food, and to protect people from the attacks of dysentery and other dreadful diseases you had distributed free medicine amongst them, and given them benefit of skilful medical advice freely at a great cost to the Treasury of your State.

"We sincerely thank you for all these popular and noble deeds. At the time of Delhi Durbar you had visited and come in contact with many Native Princes, and on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this country, you had gone to Bombay, though unwell, to show your fidelity to the British Throne. These facts have added much to your fame.

"We are very sorry for your Highness's severe illness, and the fact that, though unwell, you have come here amongst us is a clear proof of your untarnished love for your subjects and your anxiety to discharge your duties to the public. We also thank Kumars Shri Indrasinghjee, Pravin inghjee and Natwarsinghjee for being present here and the love they bear towards us.

"It is no wonder that the whole State is ready to award you a warm welcome, considering your many noble virtues.

"Honoured and respected Maharajasaheb we pray to Holy Dadar Hormuzd that He may grant you and your princely

family happiness, long life and glory, to rule over us for the good of the State, to do good deeds and to add to your fame and may He soon remove your illness.

'We also thank you very much for your sympathy and kindness to us.

(3) On the part of the State servants read by the Dewan, Mr. Pranshanker Dayashanker Pathak, L.C.E.—

" Following the advice of your medical advisers your Highness had gone to Bombay for the improvement of your health, and there having received visits and honour from Native Princes and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by grace of Shri Shanker you have returned to your principality in safety with increased renown and glory, and we, the undersigned, on behalf of all the servants of this State, consider it an honour to offer you our hearty welcome on this occasion. Our hearts overflow with indescribable joy, on account of your kindness towards us, and we are unable to express in words fully our feelings of fidelity towards your Highness. When we think that we are fortunate to offer our warm welcome to a high personage, and a highly-honoured ruler like your worthy self, we naturally feel as if we are in the presence of such a celestial being, the chief work of whose life has been proper and with due care for the good of his subjects and servants.

" Not only does your Highness attend to State matters with patience, perseverance and zeal, but like a wise general you lead us in every matter connected with good management of your State. We are highly obliged to your Highness for the timely aid given to your servants in every worldly difficulty, and we consider in your victory our victory, in your fame our fame, in your prosperity our prosperity.

" During the period when you were only an Heir-apparent, the sound education you had received has enabled you to know the high responsibilities that were to be thrown on your shoulders in future, and the knowledge received by your Highness at that period has been of much service in the management of your State, and that knowledge has established your fame after your Highness ascended the throne, as a wise and clever ruler. It has also enabled you to gain the love of your subjects and servants and to put this State on a sound and prosperous footing, and for all this your Highness deserves high thanks. The real key to the present prosperity of this State is due to your noble ideas directed to further the peace of your ryots and happiness and satisfaction of servants. A perceptible improvement has been made in the political, religious and social condition of your subjects in

your time, and you have helped to awake in them their duties to their Native land. With due regard to the interests of your subjects you have cleverly and zealously discharged your duties without distinction of caste or creed, and we hope your Highness will always show the same zeal for your subjects' welfare and thereby will cause your name to be remembered by them for ever. As the time at our disposal is limited we cannot give a full description of your career as a ruler, but in short we say we all are in deep obligation to your Highness, and we beg leave to express our deep obligation to your Highness, for the good rules and morality on which the foundation of your rule is based, and for your care to spread liberal education amongst your subjects, which has induced your servants and subjects to meet here to-day in grand congregation, to express their deep obligation towards your Highness.

"We are extremely sorry that your Highness has not yet fully recovered from your recent illness, and we sincerely pray to Merciful Providence to extend His mercy towards you and give you strength enough, to attend to your manifold duties of political, religious and social nature.

"Our final prayer towards Him is that He may day by day add to the happiness glory and prosperity of your Highness and your princely family, and may your Highness enjoy a long and happy life."

13. After the addresses were handed over to the Rajasaheb, in silver caskets, the Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Indrasinghjee on behalf of the Rajasaheb thanked the people for their kind reception and for their appreciation of what little he had been able to do for them and for their sincere good wishes towards him and his family.

14. Garlands of flowers, *atar goolab* and *pan-sopari* were then given to the Rajasaheb, the Kumarsahebs and the people assembled.

15. On the Rajasaheb's taking his seat in the carriage and when the carriage and horses were proceeding further, the people not listening to anybody unyoked the horses and dragged the carriage as far as the palace. The sight was really very touching and the Rajasaheb thanked his subjects very much for their overkindness.

16. Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., the Political Agent, and Mrs. Westropp visited Bansda in the month of April 1906 on their way to and from the Dangs, where they had gone for holding a Darbar of the Dang chiefs.

17. Mr. and Mrs. Westropp visited the Distillery, the Jail, the Hospital, the Vernacular, the Anglo-Vernacular, and the Girls' Schools and saw the gymnastic exercises of the boys in the gymnasium attached to the

Vernacular School. Prizes were distributed to the girls in the School at the hands of Mrs. Westropp and sweets were distributed to all the school-children.

18. Owing to the sickness of the Rajasaheb the Heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Indrasinghjee, had to be recalled from the Rajkumar College at Rajkote where he was studying in the Class II. He now looks after the State work with the Dewan and learns the work of Administration in all its details very carefully. He prosecutes his studies further under a private teacher.

19. The other Kumars Kumar Shri Pravinsinghjee and Kumar Shri Natwarsinghjee attend the Rajkumar College, and their studies and behaviour in the College are satisfactory. Kumar Shri Pravinsinghjee is in Class IV and Kumar Shri Natwarsinghjee is in Class V. The Rajasaheb appreciates the benefits of education and pays special attention to the education of the Kumars.

CHANGES IN THE PERSONNEL.

20. The following changes occurred in the personnel of the higher establishment :—

(1) Mr. Pranshanker Dayashanker Pathak, L.C.E., having resigned his post of Dewan, Mr. Krishnamukhram Atmaram Meheta was appointed to it.

(2) Mr. Bhagwanlal Pranlal Munshi was appointed Naib-Dewan in the latter part of the year.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

21. The population of the State consists of 39,256 Hindus, 974 Mahomedans, 104 Parsis and 48 others, making a total of 40,382, *vide* census of 1901.

22. So far as circumstances permit, the condition of the people is not bad. Most of the population consists of the Kaliparaj, the aboriginals or the original inhabitants who are primitive in their habits and a quiet sort of people. These Kaliparajs may be divided into two chief divisions, the Dhodia and the Kunknas, the former speaking corrupt Gujarati and the latter a mixture of base Marathi and Gujarati. The Warlis are like the Kunknas and speak the same language. The Kunknas, though very ignorant and illiterate, are a truth-loving people. They would never tell a lie and will always tell the truth, never minding what would be the result. The Dhodias inhabit the northern and western parts of the State and come in contact with the rather advanced people of the Chikhli and Gaikwari territories and would not care so much for truth. The State tries its best to educate these people and to improve their position, but it must necessarily take a long time before any appreciable results can be attained. But they have known so far that the Rajasaheb can be approached by anybody at any time, that if they have a complaint to make that will be listened to, and so they would not generally submit to any great hardships at the hands of anybody, but would run up to the Rajasaheb and lay their complaints before him.

23. The old traditional relation of parent and children between the Raja and the ryots can be observed in this State, and that is not a small consolation to the people.

24. The Ujaliats, or the higher class of people, consisting of Brahmins, Banias, Rajputs, Kunbies, Suthars, &c., are mostly literate and more intelligent, though not so trustworthy as the illiterate Kunknas. This higher class of people, known as Ujaliats, are a little better off than the others. Though they are comparatively better off than the Kaliparajs, they cannot be compared favourably with the advanced higher classes of the other places. Both the Ujaliats and the Kaliparajs are a law-abiding, contented people, and their means are scanty and wants few and habits simple. On account of the malarious climate and bad water, due to the hilly and woody nature of the country, the population, excepting the Brahmins, Banias, &c., who mostly live in the town of Bansda, feel it a necessity to use liquor every day as a portion of their diet. It is very doubtful whether they can live without it. Any rate, so far as can be seen, this liquor-drinking people do not appear so worse off than the other non-drinking people.

25. The Mahomedans are mostly in the State service as sowars, peons, &c., and a few are agriculturists and shop-keepers. A very few of them who have learnt to read and write are employed in the State service as karkuns, teachers, &c. The Parsis as a class are agriculturists and liquor shop-keepers. They are better off than the other classes, though they are also very poor as compared with their brethren elsewhere.

26. The Rajasaheb is trying his best to educate his ryots and to improve their position, but it must take a long time before those endeavours bear visible fruits.

27. However, there is no reason for any disappointment, because on a comparison with what these people were a decade ago there has been a good change for the better, no doubt.

28. From a sanitary point of view, certainly, Bansda and some of the chief villages of the State are not so bad as they were before, Bansda climate being now particularly enjoyable in summer.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

29. There has already been a survey and classification of the State lands and the rates of assessment do not appear to press heavily upon the ryots. If there are culturable lands lying uncultivated, it is not for the rate of assessment being heavy or for any other reason that can be removed at once, but for want of new settlers owing to the isolated nature and the malarious climate of the State.

30. Efforts are always going on and all possible encouragements are offered for attracting new settlers, and it is hoped that in course of time there will be cultivators coming on to take up the lands that now lie uncultivated.

31. Endeavours are made to induce certain enterprising people to form themselves into a company to run Motor-cars and Motor-wagons between Bansda and Billimora and Vaghai and Billimora, and if such a company is formed, there is no doubt that the resources of this State as also of the Dangs will be greatly developed.

32. The area of culturable land in this State is 69,911 acres, out of which 35,364 acres were cultivated and 33,082 acres remained waste during the year under report against 35,731 acres and 32,715 acres, respectively, in the past year, showing a decrease of 367 acres. This decrease can be attributed to no other cause than the insufficient rains in the year. The habit of the Kaliparaj cultivators to give up lands cultivated in one year and take up others under the belief that other lands would give better profit also attributes in some measure to this decrease. The percentage of waste land to the whole culturable area was 47, the same as in the year preceding. The area of new lands taken up for cultivation was 2,832 acres, and 3,186 acres were relinquished during the year.

33. The revenue accounts are kept and prepared according to the forms contained in the Hope's Manual, and they are similar to those used in the British Talukas. They are prepared carefully and correctly and checked properly. No serious error or any fraud was detected.

JAMABANDY.

34. The Jamabandy of the State was made by the Rajasaheb himself with the assistance of the Dewan, and everything was found satisfactory. The Heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Indrasinghjee, was also present to learn the work. The village karkuns, trained under the immediate supervision of the Rajasaheb, who personally knows each and every one of them fully, are a very intelligent lot, and can be compared very favourably to their colleagues in the neighbouring British Talukas.

REMISSIONS.

35. Outstanding balances, relating to the land revenue, amounting to Rs. 86 were written off during the year.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

36. No boundary disputes exist with any State.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

37. *Legislation.*—There has been no change in the Legislation of the State during the year of the report. The administration of the State is carried on in all its departments according to the spirit of the British laws, regard being had to the custom of the State.

38. *Military.*—There is no regular Military force, the work of escort and treasury and other guards being done by the Sowars, Arabs and the Police. The number of Sowars and Arabs maintained by the State is 34 and 33 respectively.

39. *District Police.*—The organization, discipline and duties of the District Police are similar to those in the British Districts. There is a trained paid man for the drill of the Police. The strength of the Police during the year under report was 128, the same as in the previous year. The total expenditure of the Police Department in the year was Rs. 13,421 against Rs. 13,787 in the last year.

40. The number of offences reported to the Police during the year was 83 against 52 in the past year, showing an increase of 31. In the year before last this number was 44 and a year previous, that is in 1902-1903, it was 95. In 1901-1902 it was 91, in 1900-1901 it was 142, and in 1899-1900 it was 195. So if we take into consideration the number of offences reported to the Police from 1899-1900 to 1902-1903, being 195, 142, 91 and 95 respectively, the number of the year under report being 83 is not very great. The number is fluctuating, and therefore there are no special reasons for the increase or the decrease.

41. In 1900-1901 the number of offences reported to the Police was 142, and it is no doubt satisfactory that the offences are fewer in the last few years.

42. The number of accused persons arrested by the Police during the year was 107 against 106 in the preceding year. Of the 107 persons arrested 101 were sent for trial of whom 84 were convicted and 17 acquitted or discharged.

43. The percentage of the accused convicted to the accused arrested during the year was 78 as against 77 in the last year, and the percentage of the accused convicted to those sent for trial was 83, the same as in the previous year.

44. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 226-11-0 against Rs. 511-2-1 in the year preceding, out of which property worth Rs. 82-8-0 was recovered. The percentage of the property recovered during the year was 36 against 24 last year. This is quite satisfactory showing an increase of 12 per cent.

45. No heinous offences such as murder, infanticide, highway robberies, dacoities, &c., are prevalent in the State. Neither do any outlawry or border forays occur in the State. The people are quiet and law-abiding. The common crimes are petty thefts and house-trespasses for committing thefts. There was no case of murder in the State during the year under report.

46. There were 8 accidental fires, causing a loss of Rs. 336 only during the year, reported to the Police as against 16 in the preceding year with a loss of Rs. 1,367.

47. The proportion of crime to population was 1 to 487 and that of Police, exclusive of Mounted Police, to population and to area in square miles were 1 to 315 and 1 to 1·63 respectively, against 1 to 777, 1 to 315 and 1 to 1·68 respectively in the preceding year.

48. There were 22 accidental deaths in the State during the year under report, classified as follows :—

3 by drowning, 7 by snake bites, 6 falls from trees, 2 by suicide, 1 by falling into a well, 2 crushed under carts and 1 by landslip.

49. Appendices IV, V, VI and VII will show further details relating to the strength and the working of the Police.

50. *Village Police.*—The Police Patels and Kathias come under Village Police. They assist the District Police in their work and keep order in their particular villages. No Police Patel is invested with any special powers under the District Police Act, because most of them are illiterate, Kaliparaj people, and also there is no necessity for giving them such powers.

51. *Abkari Police.*—To prevent smuggling and for the prevention and detection of Abkari offences there is a special separate Police which is placed under the Abkari Inspector.

Fifty Abkari offences implicating 51 persons were detected during the year, against 13 implicating 48 persons in the last year, of whom 48 were convicted and 2 acquitted. The work of the Abkari Department was done very satisfactorily.

52. *Inquests.*—22 inquests were held during the year against 35 in the year before, showing a decrease of 13. Of the 22 inquests 2 were cases of suicide and 20 were accidental deaths.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

53. The Criminal Courts in the State are three for the original jurisdiction and two for appeals, *viz.* :—

Original Courts.

(1) Nyayadhish or Second Class Magistrate's.

(2) Naib Dewan or First Class Magistrate's.

(3) Dewan's Session Court.

Appeal Courts.

(1) Dewan's Sessions Court.

(2) Huzoor or the Rajasaheb's Court, which is the highest court of appeal.

54. The number of cases brought before the Magistrates and Sessions Courts during the year was 144 against 109 in the previous year with an increase of 35. There seems no special reason for this increase.

There was an increase of 30 in the offences under the Abkari Act which would rather go to show the vigilance of the Abkari Police.

55. The number of persons dealt with during the year was 192 against 180 in the year preceding. Out of these 192 persons 95 were convicted, 93 acquitted or discharged and 4 remained to be tried at the end of the year. The number of acquittals (93) includes 51 as discharged before trial, the result of private compromises in compoundable cases. It will thus be seen that the actual number of acquittals was 42 only.

56. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried was 49 as against 52 in the previous year and 45 in the year before then. Only one person was sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment; 25 were sentenced to less than six months' imprisonment and 65 persons were sentenced to fine only. There was no case of whipping during the year under report.

57. The total amount of fines inflicted during the year was Rs. 862 against Rs. 351 in the past year, and the amount of recoveries of fines was Rs. 851 against Rs. 223 in the year preceding.

APPEALS.

58. As in the year before there were no criminal appeals filed.

EXTRADITION.

59. The number of accused surrendered to this State for trial was 3 and by this State to others 2. Of the surrenders to this State 2 were from Dharampur State for offences under Section 380 of the Indian Penal Code and one from Bulsar in the Surat Collectorate for an offence under Section 379 of the Indian Penal Code. The surrenders by this State were 1 to Dharampur State for an offence under Section 224 of the Indian Penal Code and 1 to Vyara under Sections 380 and 427 of the Indian Penal Code.

PRISON.

60. There is only one Jail in the State which is situated in the town of Bansda. Persons convicted as also those under trial have accommodation in the Jail. The number of prisoners in the Jail during the year of the report was 28 against 44 in the year preceding. 24 of these 28 were admitted during the year and 4 were balance of the previous year. The daily average of prisoners in the Jail was 5 against 6 in the previous year. The total cost of maintaining the Jail, exclusive of the cost of the Police guards, was Rs. 649 against Rs. 420 in the year before, showing an increase of Rs. 229.

61. There is a special building for the Jail with a good garden surrounding it. The sanitary arrangements are all satisfactory. The Chief Medical Officer of the State is the Superintendent of the Jail, which is visited by the Rajasaheb, the Heir-apparent, the Dewan and other State officials. The Collector and Political Agent, Mr. Westropp, and Mrs. Westropp visited the Jail in the month of April last and remarked in the visitor's book as under :—

"Visited. The Jail building kept in very nice order."

62. The thumb impressions of prisoners were taken by a Police Jamadar specially trained for the purpose in Bombay at the State expense.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

63. The Civil Courts for the original and appellate jurisdiction were the same as in the year preceding, *viz.*, three for the original jurisdiction and two for appeals. The number of original suits filed during the year was 73

against 134 in the previous year. The balance of the past year was 14, and the total number of original suits for hearing during the year was 87, of which 81 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 6 at the end of the year.

64. The value of suits filed during the year was Rs. 4,169 against Rs. 4,704 in the year before. The average value of a suit filed during the year was Rs. 57-1-9.

EXECUTION OF DECREES.

65. When the litigation is so less and the number of suits so small, the work of the execution of decrees must necessarily be not great. The number of decrees for execution at the commencement of the year was 291 and new applications for execution were 42, making a total of 333. Out of these 333 those executed during the year were 44, the balance remaining unexecuted at the end of the year being 289. The Sowkars do not resort to harsh remedies for the execution of their decrees and moneys are recovered in many cases by instalments, and hence the decrease in the number of executions This cannot but be very satisfactory.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS.

66. There were none presented during the year under report.

CIVIL APPEALS.

67. None was filed this year in any of the Appeal Courts.

REGISTRATION.

68. 6 documents of the total value of Rs. 699 only were registered during the year against 11 of the value of Rs. 6,030 in the past year. The 6 documents were as under :—

Sale-deed.	Mortgage-deeds.	Miscellaneous.
1	4	1

69. The fee for the registration of these documents was Rs. 5 only, there being no expenditure on account of the Registration Department as the work is done by the Dewan's Office.

MUNICIPALITY.

70. There is only one Municipality in the State, *viz.*, the one in Bansda, which is maintained entirely by the State, no tax being levied from the people. The population of the town is 3,760 souls. The sanitation of the town which is very good is looked after by the Chief Medical Officer. For supplying drinking water to the people there are many good wells in the town. For bathing and washing purposes the water in the river on which the town of Bansda is situated is collected in two places by pacca dams.

71. The made roads in the town are almost all metalled and are watered during the hot season, the main road being lighted at night time. There are three fire engines, all in good order, for extinguishing fires, and they are quite sufficient for the purpose. There were no fires in the town during the year. The expenses of the Municipality during the year were Rs. 1,645 against Rs. 1,733 in the year before.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

72. The area of land actually under cultivation was 35,364 acres against 35,731 in the previous year, which gives a decrease of 367 acres. Ryots take and give up lands according to their means and necessities, and the monsoon being favourable or unfavourable. There are hardly any special reasons for the decrease. Of the 35,364 acres of land under cultivation 8,260 were Kyari and 27,104 Jarayet lands. The chief cultivating class of the land in the State is the Kaliparaj. They are generally very poor and illiterate, and their resources are very scanty. They have to depend on others for the expenses of their cultivation and are not skilled cultivators. What is possible is done by the State to improve them, but time and facilities of communication alone will improve them. Of the Kaliparaj cultivators the Dhodias are better than the Kooknas and Varlis. The higher class, consisting of Koonbies, Rajputs, Voras, etc., whose number is very small, can be said to be better cultivators. They know the use of manure and better implements of husbandry. The rain commenced on the 26th June and ended on 26th November 1905. The rainfall in the latter part of the season was insufficient for ripening rice seedlings by which the paddy crops suffered much and the outturn of paddy grains was not good. The rabi crops failed, but the Jarayet crops yielded good harvest.

73. Rs. 2,822 and 875 maunds of corn of the value of Rs. 676 were advanced to the ryots by the State during the year against Rs. 1,098 and 17 maunds of corn worth Rs. 18 in the preceding year. These advances are made according to the wants and necessities of the people with reference to the state of the monsoon. The advances were made for building houses, purchasing cattle and for the expenses of cultivation and for seeds, whilst the corn was given for "Khouty," that is to prevent starvation, and resort to creditors. Timber worth Rs. 954 was allowed to the ryots of the State gratis for building purposes against Rs. 1,276 worth in the previous year.

74. There has been no marked improvement in the agricultural live-stock of the State. The fodder was quite sufficient and there was no cattle disease during the year.

75. The Appendix XX will show the agricultural stock in detail.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

76. The rainfall recorded during the year was 46·96 inches against 67·25 inches in the previous year and 80·57 in the year before then. The usual average of the State being about hundred inches, the rainfall during the year under report was hardly one-half. This can in some measure account for a few more acres of land lying uncultivated this year.

77. There was no visitation of locusts during the year of the report.

78. The minimum and maximum of temperatures recorded during the year was 44 and 110 respectively against 40 and 110 respectively in the last year.

WAGES AND LABOUR.

79. The prices of food-grains were rather higher during the year than those of the year preceding.

80. There is sufficient labour for labourers and sufficient labourers for work during the winter and summer.

81. When the people are engaged in their field work, there is a demand for labour, and on offering higher wages also it is not possible to obtain any labourers. There are no ryots in the State whose occupation is that of labourers, consequently great inconvenience is experienced in the work of road repairs during the monsoon.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.

82. Practically there is neither any great trade or manufacture in the State. The articles exported from the State are different kinds of corns, *viz.*, rice, nagli, jowar, cotton and timber and bamboos and other jungle products. The articles imported in the State are cloths, sugar, wheat and other sundry articles. Bamboo baskets, winnowing fans, mats of palm trees and coarse blankets and some woollen work form the manufacture of the State.

FAIRS.

83. There is a place called the Devki-Unai Mata, situated in the village of Sindhai, about 7 miles from Bansda, where a Jatra or pilgrimage is held every year on the 15th of Chaitra Suda. There are hot springs at that place, and the hot water is collected in a tank situated close to the temple of the goddess called Unai Mata. The pilgrims bathe in and with the water of the tank and pay their respects to the goddess.

84. There was a pretty good collection of pilgrims this year on account of the absence of plague or any other epidemic. At one time good many merchants used to be present at this Jatra, and even now there are shop-keepers from different places coming there for the sale of their commodities.

85. The sanitation is very carefully looked after, and the officials of this State are sent there to keep order.

86. There are weekly bazars held in several State villages on certain fixed days of the week, called Hatvadas, for the convenience of villagers where there are no permanent shops. The villagers barter corn and other articles of the jungle produce for salt, cloth and other articles of daily use, which cannot be had in the villages every day.

FOREST.

87. There has been no change in the area reserved for forests, 47,699 acres being the area reserved. The system of the forest conservancy is almost similar to that prevailing in the British territories. Teak, Sádado, Kher, Kánti, Haldhaván, Sisam, Biyo, Saven, Mahudá, Jámbooda, &c., are treated as reserved trees, which are prevented from cutting without permit

from the State. Bamboos are also reserved like the timber and cannot be cut without a permit. Other trees called Rajalu are allowed to be cut by the ryots for their domestic use without a permit. The plantation of trees made by the State recently are thriving. During the year under report new plantations have also been made in five villages of the State.

88. The Forest Establishment consists of a Forest Officer, a Sajedar and Forest Guards. They look after the conservation of the forests, prevent smuggling of forest produce and collect the forest dues.

89. The work done by the Forest Establishment is satisfactory and the condition of the forests is good. The income of the Forest Department during the year of the report was Rs. 24,790 against Rs. 18,427 in the year before, showing an increase of Rs. 6,363. The expenditure on account of the Forest Department was Rs. 3,566 against Rs. 3,739 in the previous year. Timber worth Rs. 954 was given to the ryots gratis for building houses, &c.

90. The number of Nakas to prevent smuggling of forest produce was 16, the same as in the last year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

91. The total expenditure on Public Works during the year was Rs. 18,770 against Rs. 19,176 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 406. Of the total of Rs. 18,770 spent on Public Works Rs. 11,563 related to new works and Rs. 7,207 to repairs, including establishment, plants, &c. The principal new works carried on during the year were the Hanumanbari-Vaghai Road, the extension to the bungalow at Pratapnager, quarters for irrigation machinery and servants, horses' stables at Wanderwella, colouring to the garden bungalow and the bungalow over the Nasik Gate, &c.

IRRIGATION.

92. The completion of the irrigation well and the placing of the machinery at the village of Sindhai on the River Ambika took place in the year under report at a cost of Rs. 6,300. The water of this well was commenced to be given to the cultivators on the 15th January last, and the ryots have prepared mostly sugarcanes and also other crops in their lands by the use of this water. There are, besides, 18 tanks and 81 wells in the State for irrigating fields. The water of these tanks and wells are used for the rabi and bagayet crops.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

93. The gross income and expenditure of the State during the year under report were Rs. 3,26,055 and Rs. 2,67,583, respectively, against Rs. 2,90,883 and Rs. 2,71,840, respectively, in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 35,172 in the income and a decrease of Rs. 4,257 in the expenditure. Looking to the fact that the rainfall in the last year was very small, the result of the income is no doubt very satisfactory, and more particularly when no severe coercive measures had to be taken for recovery of the dues from the people.

INCOME.

94. The increase of the income during the year under report, under the heads of Land Revenue Rs. 7,185, Abkari Rs. 24,344 and Forest Rs. 6,363, making a total of Rs. 37,892, more than exceeds the total increase of revenue (*viz.*, Rs. 35,172) by Rs. 2,720 only. There was an increase of Rs. 2,521 under the head of Interest on Loans, because the interest payable in the last year was recovered this year.

95. The prices of food-grains being higher in the year under report there was the increase in the land revenue collection.

96. The increase of the income under the head of Abkari-liquor explains the decrease under the head of Toddy.

97. The balance of the Giras-hak payable from the Chikhli Treasury in the year before last was recovered last year, whilst there being no arrears this year there is the decrease.

EXPENDITURE.

98. The expenditure under the headings Medical and Jail must necessarily be less or more according to requirements, and there are no special reasons for the increase under these heads this year.

99. The increase in the Dewan Katcheri is due to a high-paid Dewan having been employed since March last.

The Gaekwar Sarkar having for the first time levied income-tax on the amount payable by that State to this State, there is the increase under this head.

100. Though under certain heads there are increases of expenditure, there are counter-balancing decreases under other heads, and the result shows a general decrease of expenditure in the year under report as against last year, and that should be very satisfactory no doubt.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

101. There are in all three medical institutions in the State, *viz.*, (1) the Ratankunverba Hospital, (2) the Travelling Dispensary, and (3) the Aushadhalaya. The first has been under the charge of a L.M. & S. of the Bombay University, assisted by a passed Hospital Assistant, the 2nd under an apprentice, and the third under a native doctor. In the Ratankunverba Hospital 25,000 patients were treated as against 27,977 in the last year, showing a decrease of 2,977 patients. The Travelling Dispensary and the Aushadhalaya treated 241 and 600 patients, respectively, in the year of the report, against 920 and 700 respectively in the year before. There is no other medical institution in the State except these three, and the falling off in the number of patients in all the three institutions shows that the year was comparatively more healthy than the previous one. The daily average attendance in the Ratankunverba Hospital was 68·46 against 76·64 in the previous

year, and that in the Travelling Dispensary was 13·4 against 6·5 in the preceding year. The number of indoor patients during the year was 42, the same as in the preceding year. There were four deaths in the Hospital during the year of the report against none in the year before. There was one *post-mortem* examination made during the year against four in the past year. In the year under report there were 1 major and 128 minor surgical operations performed in the Hospital against 1 and 142 respectively in the past year.

102. The number of prisoners treated during the year in the Hospital was 42 against 23 in the year before.

103. The chief diseases prevalent in the State were malaria, syphilis, bronchitis, pneumonia, dyspepsia, and dysentery.

104. The cost of the Medical Department during the year was Rs. 4,805 against Rs. 3,269 in the year preceding.

105. The medical institutions in the State are charitable, and medicines are supplied to the people free of any charge.

106. The Hospital was visited during the year by the Rajasaheb, the Heir-apparent and the Dewan as usual. Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, the Collector and Political Agent, and Mrs. Westropp visited the Hospital and remarked "that the institution is well equipped and shows a careful attention given to detail, and the premises are suitable, clean and in good order."

VETERINARY DISPENSARY.

107. The number of animals treated in the Veterinary Dispensary during the year was 380 against 447 in the past year. Of the animals treated 313 were horses and 77 other cattle. There was no special cattle disease prevalent in the State during the year.

EPIDEMICS.

108. Neither plague nor cholera appeared in the State during the year under report.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

109. The births and deaths recorded during the year were 1,041 and 641 respectively against 1,043 and 701 respectively in the year preceding. The ryots being ignorant and superstitious, the information regarding births and deaths is obtained with difficulty. It must necessarily take some time before they give this information willingly and truly. But there are strict orders to the village Karkuns to report correct information on this subject.

VACCINATION.

110. There is one vaccinator for the State. He performed 983 operations during the year against 1,175 in the past year. Of these 983 operations 912 were successful and 71 failed, against 1,162 and 13 respectively in the last year. The attention of the vaccinator is drawn to the increased number of failures in this year. The cost of the department was Rs. 354 against Rs. 319 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 35 only.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

111. There are in all 15 schools in the State, three of which are situated in the town of Bansda and the rest in the villages of Chápaldhará, Wánderwellá, Pratápnagar, Lákháwádi, Válzer, Limzer, Bhinár, Kurelia, Charvi, Sindhái, Andhátri and Khátá-ámba each. The three schools in the town are the Raja Shri Gulabsinghji Anglo-Vernacular School, the Taluka School, attached to which is an Urdu Class and the Girls' School. There is also a Girls' Class attached to the Chápaldhára School. There is also in the town of Bansda a Páthsháld, called the Himatkunverba Páthsháld, where religious education is given. Mostly Brahmin boys take advantage of this Páthsháld. The Anglo-Vernacular School teaches up to the English Standard V. The Taluka School and the Chápaldhará and Sindhái Schools teach the Vernacular superior standards, whilst the others teach the Vernacular inferior standards.

112. The number of students attending all these schools during the year and their daily average attendance were 621 and 437 respectively against 631 and 430 respectively in the preceding year. The monthly average attendance during the year was 436.

113. As the Kaliparaj people know the habits and customs and the prejudices of their own people better than others, in many village schools Kaliparaj masters are employed as far as possible. The Kaliparaj boys are, for the sake of encouragement, given free education, and books, slates, &c., are also supplied to them gratis and in some cases even clothings. An anna per month is given to a Kaliparaj boy if his attendance is more than 20 days in the month.

114. The Ujaliat boys also are supplied with books gratis, and they are not required to pay any school fee up to the Vernacular Standard I.

115. The two students to whom scholarships of Rs. 20 and Rs. 8 per month are being granted by the State are prosecuting their further studies. The one who is studying in the Baroda College passed the Previous Examination of the Bombay University, and the other who is studying in the Navsari High School will appear at the Matriculation Examination this year.

116. The total cost of the Educational Department during the year was Rs. 5,489 against Rs. 4,908 in the preceding year, the income in the year being Rs. 177 against Rs. 171 in the past year. There are no special reasons for this increase.

117. Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., the Collector and Political Agent, Surat, and Mrs. Westropp visited the schools of the town in the month of April, and prizes in the Girls' School were distributed at the hands of Mrs. Westropp. They also witnessed the gymnastic exercises performed by the boys and were highly pleased with the same.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wild Animals.

118. The number of wild animals destroyed during the year was 7, the same as in the year preceding. Among those destroyed were 3 leopards, 2 hyænas and 2 alligators. The reward given for their destruction during the year was Rs. 23 against Rs. 19 in the year preceding.

Telegraph Office.

119. There is no Telegraph Office in the State. The Billimora station wire is resorted to when needed.

Post Office.

120. There are two Post Offices in the State, the one in the town of Bansda and the other at Pratapnagar.

Records.

121. There is a separate record room in the State under a record-keeper called the Daftari. The records are kept and arranged regularly and are also indexed. Useless records are destroyed to make room for new ones when necessary.

Library.

122. There is a Free Library in the State, situated in the town of Bansda, maintained solely by the State. The literate people make use of this Library. The total expenditure of the Library during the year was Rs. 197 against Rs. 269 in the year before.

Transit Duty.

123. No transit duty is levied by the State.

Conclusion.

124. The State is administered under the direct supervision of the Rajasaheb, who takes a very lively interest in all the details of the administration, and he has always the welfare of his ryots at heart.

The Heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Indrasingji, attends the State work with the Dewan. He is being prepared for the due administration of the State by practical work and by instructions being given by a teacher through the help of Sir T. Madhavarao's book, named "Minor Hints."

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Bansda State, showing changes in personnel during the year 1905-1906.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. Pranshanker D. Pathek...	Dewan	1st August 1905.	8th March 1906.	Resigned the post on 7th March.
Mr. Krishnamukhram A. Meheta	Dewan	9th March 1906.	31st July 1906.	
Mr. Narmadashanker G. Joshi	Acting Naib-Dewan.	1st August 1905.	6th July 1906.	Reverted to his former place as Nyaya-dhish on 7th June 1906.
Mr. Bhagwanlal P. Munshi...	Naib-Dewan ...	7th July 1906.	31st July 1906.	
Mr. Wamanrao B. Mohile ...	Chief Medical Officer.	1st August 1905.	31st July 1906.	

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Bansda State.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1. Civil Procedure	Yes.		
2. Criminal Procedure			
3. Evidence Act			
4. Contract Act			
5. Abkari			
6. Opium			
7. Forest			
8. Salt			
9. Cattle Trespass			
10. Penal Code			
11. Land Revenue Code			
12. Jail Act			
13. Village Police Act			
14. District Police Act			
15. Postal Act	Yes, with some modification.		
16. Stamp Act			
17. Registration Act			
18. Limitation Act			

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix III.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost and other Particulars of the Military Force in the Bansda State, 1905-1906.

Arm of Service.	Number of Fighting Officers and Men.						Details of Force at end of the Current Year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of requirements, battalions or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of Men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Nil.								There is no regular Military Force, but there are 34 Sowars who serve as Police sowars and escorts, &c. There is a party of 33 Arabs who serve as Palace and Treasury guards and are included in the Police.

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,

Dewan. Bansda State.

Appendix IV.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost and other Particulars of the ~~Military~~ Force in the Bansda State, 1905-1906.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instructions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chief Police Inspector	...	...	Rs. 13,421, including accoutrements.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Inspector of Police	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chief Constables	1	45		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Head Constables	15	8 to 37		...	2	...	2	...	9	...	
Constables	112	8 and under.		4	28	..	13	...	30	4	
Total ...	128	...	...	4	30	...	15	...	40	4	

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the working of the Police in the Bansda State during the year 1905-1906.

STATE.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.
	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bansda	52	83	106	107	99	101	82	84	17	17	77	78	83	83	

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix VI.

STATEMENT showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Bansda State during the year 1905-1906.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905 1906.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bansda	511	226	121	82	24	36	

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,

Dewan, Bansda State.

APPEN

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during 1905-1906.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1905-1906.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.				
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Offences under the Abkari Act.	...	50	50	50	...	51	49	...	...	...	...	49	...	49
Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Causing miscarriage if the woman be quick with child.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Voluntarily causing hurt ...	1	39	40	39	1	64	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
Wrongfully confining any person	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	...	1	1	1	...	4	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rape	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	...	11	11	11	...	17	12	...	6	...	1	5	...	12
Theft in a building, tent or vessel	...	11	11	11	...	19	14	...	6	2	6	...	...	14
Theft by a clerk or servant of property in possession of master	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen	...	5	5	5	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Cheating...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adultery...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman ...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace	1	7	8	7	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation	...	3	3	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	138	144	140	4	192	95	...	12	5	9	69	...	95

DIX VII.

and cases awaiting trial in the Bansda State, during the year 1905-1906.

Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.											Remarks.
			Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
93	...	...	24	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Bansda State during the year 1905-1906.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1905-1906.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
	1904-1905.	1905-1906.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
The Dewan's	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	Pending 4 men in 4 cases.
The Naib-Dewan's	16	10	2	8	...	5	...	...	22	15	1	9	4	...	...	1	
The Nyayadhish's	91	133	4	92	...	80	...	...	156	176	50	33	90	...	...	3	
Total ...	109	144	6	101	...	85	...	...	180	192	51	42	95	...	...	4	

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix IX.

STATEMENT showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Bansda State during the year 1905-1906.

	Number of Applications.	Number of Persons and Cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c., ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
The Rajasaheb	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
The Dewan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		SUITS FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR.									SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR.						REMARKS.
	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1904-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	Value.	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
											Rs.													Rs.	Y.M.D.	
The Dewan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
The Naib-Dewan ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
The Nyayadhish ...	4	14	133	73	137	87	123	81	14	6	4,168	1	68	4	66	7	...	...	...	...	18	3	45	2,191	0-1-6	
	4	14	134	73	138	87	124	81	14	6	4,168	1	68	4	66	7	...	...	...	...	18	3	45	2,191		

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,

Dewan, Baroda State.

Appendix XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for the present year 1905-1906.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of			Remarks.
	1904-1905.	1905-1906.		1904-1905.	1905-1906.	Value for the present year.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	Value for the present year.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	Value for present year.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
The Dewan ...	1	1	3,499 9 5	1	...	.....	2	1	3,499 9 5	1	...	.....	1	1	3,499 9 5	...	...	1	
The Naib-Dewan ...	...	1	1,570 10 0	1	...	.....	1	1	1,570 10 0	...	...	.....	1	1	1,570 10 0	...	1	...	
The Nyayadish ...	267	289	10,333 11 6	102	42	1,753 13 10	369	331	12,087 9 4	80	44	907 1 7	289	287	11,180 7 9	16	66	205	
Total	268	291	15,403 14 11	104	42	1,753 13 10	372	333	17,157 12 9	81	44	907 1 7	291	289	16,250 11 2	16	67	206	

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
The Rajasaheb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Dewan	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	226	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	226	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,

Dewan, Bansda State

Appendix XIII.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Persons confined in the Jail in the Bansda State during 1905-1906.

STATION.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
									Rs.		
Bansda	28	4	24	44	28	6	5	4	649	1	No mortality during the year.

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XIV.

REGISTRATION of Documents in the Bansda State during the year 1905-1906.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nuture of Documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents of which Registery has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money Bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
															Rs.	Rs. a.					
Bansda...	11	6	3	4	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	11	6	6,030	699-4	...	...	...	...	

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XV.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1905-1906.

DESCRIPTION.	1904-1905.			1905-1906.			REMARKS.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages...	3	1,849 0 0	6 8 0	4	376 0 0	2 0 0	
Sale...	7	2,181 0 0	21 12 0	1	123 4 0	1 4 0	
Will...	1	2,000 0 0	12 8 0	...	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous	...	.....	.....	1	200 0 0	2 0 0	
	11	6,030 0 0	40 12 0	6	699 4 0	5 4 0	

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality in the Bansda State during the year 1905-1906.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st August.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st July.	Remarks.
		1904-1905.	1905-1906.		1904-1905.	1905-1906.		
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bansda	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,733	1,645	.....	

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XVII.

STATEMENT of Rain-fall during the year 1905-1906.

STATION.	April 1905.	May 1905.	June 1905.	July 1905.	August 1905.	September 1905.	October 1905.	November 1905.	December 1905.	January 1906.	February 1906.	March 1906.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.
Bansda. ...	...	...	0·66	33·14	8·19	4·0	0·42	0·7	...	...	0·48	...	46·96	57·11	84·78

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XVIII.

STATEMENT as to Prices of Staple Food-grains in the Bansda State.

Articles.	During March 1905.	During March 1906.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Paddy	0 13 9	1 0 0	
Jowar	0 12 10	1 1 7	
Nagli	0 12 2	1 0 0	
Kodra	0 8 0	0 10 2	
Gram	1 8 0	2 1 10	
Tuwar	1 5 4	1 14 0	
Wheat	1 12 0	2 0 0	

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XIX.

EXPENDITURE on Public Works during the year 1905-1906.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Tanks and wells	.....	77	77	...	...	...	77
Roads	4,645	2,510	7,155	...	...	...	7,155
Public offices...	103	13	116	...	...	...	116
Garden buildings	820	54	874	...	...	...	874
Distillery buildings	.....	320	320	...	...	...	320
Palaces	.....	301	301	...	...	...	301
Jail	.....	28	28	...	...	...	28
Hospital	.....	34	34	...	...	...	34
Dharamsalas and temples	731	147	878	...	...	...	878
Uttaras	.....	136	136	...	...	...	136
Stables	557	519	1,076	...	..	...	1,076
Quarters for new settlers	89	274	363	...	...	...	363
School buildings	37	164	201	...	...	...	201
Post office	.....	16	16	...	...	...	16
Store houses...	139	301	440	...	...	...	440
Guest houses...	.....	21	21	...	...	...	21
Cattle pounds	.....	49	49	...	...	...	49
A bungalow over Nasik Gate ...	1,785	.....	1,785	...	...	...	1,785
Extension to the bungalow at Pratapnagar	808	.....	808	...	...	...	808
Quarters for water work servants at Sindhai	1,849	.....	1,849	...	...	...	1,849
Establishment	.....	2,086	2,086	...	...	...	2,086
Tools and plants	.....	157	157	...	...	...	157
Total ...	11,563	7,207	18,770	...	...	...	18,770

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XX.

AGRICULTURAL Stock in the Bansda State.

DISTRICT.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding.	Load Carrying.	
Bansda	1905-1906.	14,504	10,216	1,207	2,201	105	67	28	9	8,078	5,390	24	267	947	

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XXI.

STATEMENT showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Bansda State, during the year 1905-1906.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Bansda	65	1,49,570	2	117	2	89	6	4,860	75	1,54,636	

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XXII.

STATEMENT showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Bansda State for the year 1905-1906.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	A.D. 1904-1905.	A.D. 1905-1906.	Increase.	Decrease.	No.	Heads of Expenditure.	A.D. 1904-1905.	A.D. 1905-1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Land Revenue ... Actual Collection.	1,00,846	1,10,581	9,735	...	1	Medical	3,269	4,805	1,536	...
	Land Revenue ... Adjustments ..	13,860	11,310	...	2,550	2	Forest	3,739	3,566	...	173
2	Forest	18,427	24,790	6,363	...	3	Abkari	30,923	24,328	...	6,595
3	Abkari-Liquor	1,25,226	1,49,570	24,344	...	4	Vaccination	319	354	35	...
4	,, Toddy	5,777	4,860	...	917	5	Library	269	197	...	72
5	,, Bhang-Ganja	20	89	69	...	6	Police and other guards	13,787	13,421	...	366
6	Copying fees	21	.....	...	21	7	Paga and stables...	34,495	33,214	...	1,281
7	Magisterial fines, &c....	290	978	688	...	8	Cattle pounds	5	9	4	...
8	Interest on loans, &c....	9,192	11,713	2,521	...	9	Jail	420	649	229	...
9	Opium	186	117	...	69	10	Cash allowance and temple servants	11,676	12,322	646	...
10	Giras	3,672	3,393	...	279	11	Ferries	143	156	13	...
11	Tolls	1,659	2,156	497	...	12	Tolls	660	654	...	6
12	Ferries	20	13	...	7	13	Public Works	19,176	18,770	...	406
13	Rent of houses...	1,653	1,690	37	...	14	Dewan Katcheri	3,464	4,948	1,484	...
14	Rent of Estates outside the State ...	217	130	...	87	15	Naib-Dewan's office	7,116	6,575	...	541
15	Miscellaneous	5,039	2,392	...	2,647	16	Collecting Establishment ...	8,901	8,878	...	23
16	Registration of Documents	41	5	...	36	17	Education	4,908	5,489	581	...
17	School fees	171	177	6	...	18	Pratapnivas garden charges ...	2,289	2,254	...	35
18	Pratap-Nivas garden (Income from).	531	387	...	144	19	Municipality	1,733	1,645	...	88
19	Jail (Income from)	191	141	...	50	20	Contingent charges	2,321	226	...	2,095
20	Cattle pounds...	130	79	...	51	21	Printing charges	736	707	...	29
21	Rewards and Chandla	1,981	508	...	1,473	22	Deficit in granary	229	614	385	...
22	Stamp sales	978	907	...	71	23	Remissions	3,214	86	. .	3,128
23	Sale of houses	664	.....	...	664	24	Income-tax on interest of Loans.	190	348	158	...
24	Sale of animals	15	.....	...	15	25	Miscellaneous	11,418	3,013	...	8,405
25	Sale of furniture	76	69	...	7	26	Rewards for destruction of wild animals	31	23	...	8

					27	Carriage hire and bhathas ...	3,790	3,994	204	..
					28	Purchase of jewels for Rajasaheb, &c.	5,195	4,377	...	818
					29	Rewards and chandla	6,678	4,631	...	2,047
					30	Dewasthan Dharmada	1,606	1,772	166	...
					31	Festivals	1,389	1,206	...	183
					32	Palace Establishment	7,879	8,047	168	...
					33	Pocket expenses to Rajasaheb and Ranisaheb, &c.	18,790	20,197	1,407	...
					34	Purchase of clothing for Rajasaheb, &c.	3,724	2,589	...	1,135
					35	Purchase of Furniture	2,137	2,349	212	...
					36	Kitchen	2,580	3,783	1,203	...
					37	Guests, &c.	1,270	2,426	1,156	..
					38	House and land purchased in Billimora	40	1,035	995	...
					39	Veterinary	244	222	...	22
					40	Construction of a well in Billimora.	775	222	...	553
					41	Nyayadhish's office	1,178	1,407	229	...
					42	Plague Department	175	.....	...	175
					43	Education expenses of Patvi Kumar Shri Indrasinhji and Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji and Kumar Shri Natvarsinhji at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot	7,117	9,905	2,788	...
					44	Irrigation	5,356	6,300	944	...
					45	Special expenses—				
						(1) Doctors' fees and medicines, &c., on account of sickness of Akhand Sowbhagyavanta Shri Chandrakunverba Dharampurvala Sisodia, eldest Raniji of the Rajasaheb	62	.....	...	62
Carried forward ...	2,90,883	3,26,055	44,260	9,088		Carried forward ...	2,35,416	2,21,713	14,543	28,246

No.	Heads of Receipts.	A.D. 1905-1906.	A.D. 1905-1906.	Increase.	Decrease.	No.	Heads of Expenditure.	A.D. 1905-1906.	A.D. 1905-1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Brought forward ...	2,90,883	3,26,055	44,260	9,088		Brought forward ...	2,35,416	2,21,713	14,543	28,246
							(2) Coronation ceremonies of King Emperor, Edward VII and the Rajahsaheb's tour to Delhi to attend the Imperial Coronation Darbar	12,202	.....	...	12,202
							(3) Death ceremonies of Akhand Sowbhagyavanta Shri Chandrakunverba Sisodia, eldest Raniji of the Rajasaheb	1,091	.....	...	1,091
							(4) Marriage ceremonies of the Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Indrasinhji	9,122	1,042	...	8,080
							(5) Doctor's fees and medicines, &c., on account of sickness of the Rajasaheb	6,176	7,482	1,306	...
							(6) Rajahsaheb's tour to Bombay	5,647	15,646	9,999	...
							(7) Rajahsaheb's tour to Chhota-Udepur, Jhagadia in Rajpipla State and Dharampur.	1,494	382	...	1,112
							(8) Towards the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Bombay	692	.....	...	692
							(9) Visit of Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess of Wales in Bombay ...	.....	20,915	20,915	...
							(10) Ceremony of establishing idols	.....	403	403	...
	Total ...	2,90,883	3,26,055	44,260	9,088		Total ...	2,71,840	2,67,583	47,166	51,423
	Taccavi ...	2,568	2,542	...	26		Taccavi ...	1,098	2,822	1,724	...

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XXIII.

STATEMENT of Medical Relief afforded in the Bansda State during the year 1905-1906.

DISPENSARY.	Number of Patients treated.		Results of In-door Patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	REMARKS.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
The Ratankunverba Hospital	24,958	42	32	4	4	2	Rs. 4,805	68·64	
The Travelling Dispensary	241	...	241	...	...	...		13·4	

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,

Dewan, Bansda State.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	A.D. 1905-1906.	A.D. 1905-1906.	Increase.	Decrease.	No.	Heads of Expenditure.	A.D. 1905-1906.	A.D. 1905-1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Brought forward ...	2,90,883	3,26,055	44,260	9,088		Brought forward ...	2,35,416	2,21,713	14,543	28,246
							(2) Coronation ceremonies of King Emperor, Edward VII and the Rajahsaheb's tour to Delhi to attend the Imperial Coronation Darbar	12,202	.....	...	12,202
							(3) Death ceremonies of Akhand Sowbhagyavanta Shri Chandrakunverba Sisodia, eldest Raniji of the Rajasaheb	1,091	.....	...	1,091
							(4) Marriage ceremonies of the Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Indrasinhji	9,122	1,042	...	8,080
							(5) Doctor's fees and medicines, &c., on account of sickness of the Rajasaheb	6,176	7,482	1,306	...
							(6) Rajahsaheb's tour to Bombay	5,647	15,646	9,999	...
							(7) Rajahsaheb's tour to Chhota-Udepur, Jhagadia in Rajpipla State and Dharampur.	1,494	382	...	1,112
							(8) Towards the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Bombay	692	.....	...	692
							(9) Visit of Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess of Wales in Bombay ...	.....	20,915	20,915	...
							(10) Ceremony of establishing idols	.....	403	403	...
	Total ...	2,90,883	3,26,055	44,260	9,088		Total ...	2,71,840	2,67,583	47,166	51,423
	Taccavi ...	2,568	2,542	...	26		Taccavi ...	1,098	2,822	1,724	...

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,

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	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
The Ratankunverba Hospital	24,958	42	32	4	4	2	Rs. 4,805	68·64	
The Travelling Dispensary	241	...	241	...	...	...		13·4	

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XXIV.

VITAL Statistics of the Bansda State for the year 1905-1906.

NAME.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				REMARKS.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1904-1905.	1905-1906.			1904-1905.	1905-1906.			1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	
Bansda	40,382	1,043	1,041	...	2	701	841	140	...	25	25	17	20	

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XXV.

PARTICULARS as to the Schools maintained by the Bansda State for the year 1905-1906.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
1904-1905.	1905-1906.		1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	High School	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	Bansda A.-V. School...	33	42	26·1	26·6	} Rs. 5,489.			
2	2	Bansda Taluka School.	198	180	152·4	161·3				
3	3	Chapaldhara	74	67	45·9	41·4				
4	4	Sindhai	54	53	37·9	38				
5	5	Vandarwela	35	30	15·1	13·1				
6	6	Andhatri	27	26	20·9	20·2				
7	7	Moti-Valzar	17	17	12·4	12·3				
8	8	Bhinar	23	32	12·3	14·8				
9	9	Pratapnagar	20	28	12	12·8				
10	10	Kurelia...	19	19	10	12·1				
11	11	Charvi	19	22	9	10·9				
12	12	Limzar	22	20	15·7	15·4				
13	13	Lakhawadi	21	17	12·1	14·3				
14	14	Kantaswel	13	...	11·1	...				
...	14	Khata-Amba	...	10	...	8·9				
15	15	Bansda Girls' School ...	57	58	37·4	35·7				
		Total ...	631	621	430·3	437·8				

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHETA,

Dewan, Bansda State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BANSDA STATE

For the year 1906-1907.

SURAT:
PRINTED AT THE MISSION PRESS.

1907.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
BANSDA STATE, SURAT AGENCY.
For the year 1906-1907, ending with 31st July 1907.

CHAPTER I.
GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. The State of Bansda is bounded on the north by the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar, on the east by the Dangs and Sulgana States and Kalvan Taluka of the Nasik Collectorate, on the south by the Dharampur State and on the west by Chikhli taluka of the Surat Collectorate and the Dharampur States.

2. *Ruling Chief.*—The Ruling Chief of the Bansda State, is Maha Raul Shri Pratapsinghjee Gulabsinghjee Raja Saheb. He is of the age of 43 years, is a Solanki Rajput of the Wansadia family and Shaiv by religion.

3. *Heir apparent.*—The Heir-apparent is Kumar Shri Indrasinghji whose age is 19 years.

4. The second prince Kumar Shri Pravinsinghji is of the age of 16 years and the third prince, Kumar Shri Natversinghji is 12 years of age.

5. The Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Indrasinghji associates with the Raja-saheb in the work of the general administration of the State and he evinces lively interest in all the details of the administration. Besides this, he devotes most of his time in prosecuting his studies with the aid of a private teacher.

6. Both the younger Kumars are attending the Rajkumar College and their studies and behaviour are reported to be satisfactory. Kumar Shri Pravinsinghji was awarded a prize in Map-drawing in the Rajkumar College during the year.

7. Kumar Shri Pravinsinghji is now in Class III and Kumar Shri Natversinghji is in Class V.

8. Both the Kumars are fond of manly games and sports and have made themselves agreeable companions in the Rajkumar College.

9. *Area and Population.*—The area of the State is 215 square miles. The population according to the Census taken on the 1st of March 1901 is 40,382 souls.

10. *Gross Revenue.*—The gross revenue of the State, on an average of the last five years, is Rs. 3,25,347.

11. *Political Relations.*—Political relations with the neighbouring Principalities have been cordial and friendly.

12. *Tribute.*—The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 153-8-0 to the British Government.

13. *Important events.*—During the year under review, the Rajasaheb and subjects of Bansda had to lament the premature demise of Akhand Shobhagyavanta Saylavala Zala Ranisaheb Shri Swarup Kuverbasaheb. The lamentable event, which occured shortly after the untimely and the most melancholy death of the first Ranisaheb added to the afflictions of the family members and had cast a gloom over the State. The loyal subjects of the State shared deeply in the affliction and offered their condolences to the Rajasaheb on this melancholy event. To perpetuate her memory students of all the schools in the Bansda State were exempted from the payment of fees and other charitable things were done.

14. *Health of the Rajasaheb.*—After the recent illness, there has been marked improvement in the health of the Rajasaheb, and as before, he is able to take keen personal interest in the details of the Administration.

15. On the 2nd December, 1906, the Rajasaheb with three Kumars proceeded to Bombay to attend the marriage festivities of Sidi Ibrahim-khan Nawab Saheb of Sachin and returned back to Bansda on 18th December, 1906.

16. *Visit of the Political Agent.*—Mr. J. T. Scotson, the Political Agent and Mrs. Scotson visited Bansda in the month of May, 1907. The Political Agent visited the several public Institutions of the State, *viz*;—the Hospital, the Jail, the Vernacular and the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, the Girls' School the Urdu girls' class and the gymnasium, where he distributed prizes.

CHANGES IN THE PERSONNEL.

17. The following changes in the principal Officers of the State took place during the year :—

(1) Mr. Krishnamukhram Atmaram Mehta having resigned the post of Dewan on account of his ill-health, Mr. Narmada-shanker Ganprasad Joshi, B. A., L. L. B., acted as Dewan in addition to his own duties.

(2) Mr. Bhagvanlal Pranlal Munshi, having resigned the post of Naib Dewan Mr. Narmadashanker Ganprasad Joshi was appointed to act in his place.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

18. The condition of the people during the year of report was good. The Hindu population has two main divisions—Ujaliat and Kaliparaj. The Ujaliat consists of Brahmins, Rajputs, Banias, Kunbis, &c. Of these Brahmins, Rajputs and Banias are well to do, while others are in a poor condition. The Mahomedans and Parsis are also as a class, energetic and

industrious cultivators and are in a fair condition. The indigenous classes of people are provided with employments in the State as far as practicable, suited to their aptitude and capacity. The bulk of the population of the State consists of Kaliparaj—the aboriginal tribes. They are primitive in their habits, extremely illiterate and wanting in the methods of cultivation. Having due regard to this fact, no efforts are spared to ameliorate the condition of the people by the opening of schools in the town of Bansda and the villages under it.

19. Before closing this subject in regard to the condition of the people, it may be mentioned, that the Rajasaheb evinces a deep interest in the welfare of his people and that it is no small consolation that the old traditional relation of parent and children has been maintained between the ruler and the ryot.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

20. The State has one uniform assessment system. The Bansda State has under it in all 87 villages. The total area of land under the villages of the State is 1,23,928 acres, 3 gunthas. Of this, 69,911 acres, 2 gunthas is culturable; 47,699 acres 13 gunthas comprise land for forests and 6,317 acres 28 gunthas cover up kharabo, rivers, streams and road communications.

21. From the culturable area of 69,911 acres 2 gunthas 34,014 acres was under cultivation and 34,378 acres remained as culturable waste. The area of new lands taken up for cultivation was 2,601 acres 4 gunthas and 3,900 acres 27 gunthas were relinquished during the year. The lands are systematically surveyed and classified, and the rates of assessment do not appear to fall heavily upon the ryots. But on account of the malarious climate of some parts of the State and owing to its isolated nature, a portion of the culturable land remains uncultivated. The habits of the Kaliparaj cultivators to give up lands cultivated after a year and take up others under the belief that other lands would give larger outturn, also contribute in some measure to this decrease. No efforts are spared to attract new settlers. In order to afford inducement, waste lands are given free of assessment, either in whole or in parts, for a certain number of years with due regard to the situation, the area and the quality of the land. The percentage of waste land to the whole culturable area was 49.

22. The Revenue Accounts are kept and prepared according to the forms contained in Hope's Manual.

JAMABANDY.

23. The Jamabandy of the State was made by the Rajasaheb himself with the Dewan. The Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Indrasinghji was also present.

REMISSIONS.

24. Outstanding balances relating to the land revenue amounting to Rs. 1743 were written off during the year.

TAKAVI.

25. The system of takavi advances by the State is maintained. The State Treasury is formed into an indigenous and practical Agricultural-Bank, to meet the rural system. It has been carefully fostered with paternal solicitude by the Rajasaheb, in the interest, of the ryot, and thus they are saved from the rapacity of the usurious Savkars.

26. Rs. 2250 and 812 maunds of corn of the value of Rs. 705 were advanced as Takavi against Rs. 2822 and 875 maunds of corn of the value of Rs. 676 in the year preceding.

The takavi in cash was granted for the following purposes :—

Rs. 609 for building houses.

Rs. 1,086 for purchasing bullocks.

Rs. 555 for cultivating purposes.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

27. There was no boundary dispute with any State during the year of report.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

28. *Legislation.*—There has been no change in the Legislation of the State during the year. The administration of justice is carried on in all its departments according to the spirit of the British laws with due regard to the customs of the State.

29. *Military Force.*—There is no such body as could be called a regular Military Force in Bansda State.

There are, however, foot and mounted Police, to watch and guard the town, and the villages under it. Besides these, there is a body of Arab guards who guard the Palace and the State Treasury.

DISTRICT POLICE.

30. The organization, discipline and duties of the District Police are similar to those in the British Districts. The department is controlled by a Foujdar with a staff of subordinate officers under him, to give drill exercise to the Police, to maintain order and for the detection of crimes and offences. The total expenditure of the Police Department in the year was Rs. 12,995 against Rs. 13,421 in the year preceding.

31. The number of offences reported to the Police during the year under report was 56 against 83 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 27.

32. The number of accused arrested by the Police during the year was 88 against 107 in the preceding year. Of the 88 persons arrested 87 were sent for trial, of these 74 were convicted, and 13 were acquitted or discharged.

33. The percentage of the accused convicted, to the accused arrested, during the year was 86 against 78 in the preceding year, and the percentage of the accused convicted to those sent for trial was 85 against 83 in the preceding year.

34. The value of the property stolen during the year was Rs. 342 against Rs. 226 in the year preceding; out of which, property of the value of Rs, 231 was recovered.

35. The percentage of the property recovered during the year was 67 against 36 in the year preceding. The result was very satisfactory.

36. No cases of murder, outlawry, infanticide, highway robberies and other heinous crimes have occurred in the State, the people being quiet and law abiding. The common crimes are petty thefts &c.

37. There were 7 accidental fires, causing loss of Rs. 474 during the year under report against 8 fires causing loss of Rs. 336 in the year preceding.

38. With due regard to the distressed state of the house owners, the Raja Saheb granted to them timber free of charge to reconstruct the houses, in addition to cash and corn for their immediate subsistence.

39. The proportion of crimes to population was 1 to 776; and that of Police, exclusive of mounted Police, to population and to area in square miles, were 1 to 299 and 1 to 1·51 respectively against 1 to 487, 1 to 315 and 1 to 1·63 in the preceding year.

40. 22 accidental deaths occurred in the State during the year, of which

4	were due	to drowning.
6	„	„ snake bites.
4	„	„ suicide.
5	„	„ fall from trees.
2	„	„ fall into a well.
1	„	„ landslip.

41. Appendices IV, V, VI and VII will show further details relating to the strength and working of the Police.

42. *Village Police.*—The Village Police assists the District Police in their work and keeps order in their respective villages. As most of the Patels are illiterate kaliparaj people, no Police Patel is invested with powers under the village Police Act and there is no necessity to give them such powers.

43. *Abkari Police.*—To prevent smuggling and for the prevention and detection of Abkari offences, a separate Police is placed under the Abkari Inspector. Owing to the careful supervision of the Abkari Police, Abkari offences are decreased. Out of 9 offences in this year 8 were detected by the Abkari Police.

44. *Inquests.*—22 inquests were held during the year, the same number as in the last year. Of the 22 inquests 4 were of suicide and the remaining of accidental deaths.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

45. There are 3 original and 2 appellate courts as follows:—

Original Courts.

(1) Nyayadhish or 2nd Class Magistrate's.

(2) Naib Dewan or 1st Class Magistrate's.

(3) Dewan's Session Court.

Appeal Courts.

(1) Dewan's Session Court.

(2) Huzur or Rajasaheb's Court. This is the highest court of appeal.

46. The number of cases brought before the Magistrates and the Sessions Court during the year was 116 against 144 in the year preceding. There was thus a decrease of 28 cases.

47. The number of persons dealt with during the year was 185 against 192 in the preceding year. Of these, 93 were convicted, 48 discharged, 28 acquitted and 16 remained to be tried at the end of the year.

48. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried was 50 against 49 in the previous year, and 52 in the year before. Only 5 persons were sentenced to imprisonment for more than six months, 42 persons were sentenced to lighter imprisonment, 45 persons were only fined, and only 1 was sentenced to whipping. No person was sentenced to death.

49. The total amount of fines inflicted during the year was Rs. 782 against 862 in the preceding year, and the amount of recoveries of fines was Rs. 354 against Rs. 851 in the preceding year.

APPEALS.

50. As in the past year, there was no criminal appeal during the year under report.

EXTRADITION.

51. The number of accused surrendered to this State for trial was 2, and the same number was surrendered by this State to others. Of the surrenders to this State, 1 was from Bulsar for an offence under section 380 and 457 Indian Penal Code and 1 from Vyara for an offence under section 409 Indian Penal Code. 2 accused were surrendered by this State to the Fouzdari Nyayadhish Choranda taluka for an offence under Section 380, Indian Penal Code.

PRISON.

52. There is one central Jail in the State in Bansda town. There is sufficient accommodation both for convicts and undertrial prisoners. During the year under report, there were 54 prisoners, against 28 in the preceding

year; 50 of these were admitted during the current year, and 4 were of the last year. The daily average of prisoners in the Jail was 11 against 5 in the previous year. The total cost of maintaining the Jail, exclusive of the cost of the Police guards, was Rs. 1,031 against Rs. 649 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 382.

53. The Jail building is surrounded by a good garden. The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. The Chief Medical Officer of the State is the Superintendent of the Jail. The Raja Saheb, the Heir-apparent, the Dewan and other State officials visit the Jail at intervals. The Collector and Political Agent Mr. Scotson visited the Jail in May last.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

54. There were 3 original and 2 appellate Civil Courts, as in the year preceding. The number of original suits filed during the year was 44 against 73 in the previous year. The balance of the last year was 6 and the total number of original suits for hearing during the year was 50, of which 26 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 24 at the end of the year.

The value of suits filed during the year was Rs. 2,951 against Rs. 4,169 in the last year. The average value of a suit filed during the year was Rs. 67-1-1.

EXECUTION OF DECREES.

55. The number of decrees for execution was 303 in the year, of which 289 were from the last year, and 14 were entered in the current year, out of which 43 were executed, leaving a balance of 260. Having due regard to the condition of the people, in passing decrees the amounts are generally directed to be paid by instalments and hence the balance is that of 260.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS.

56. There was no miscellaneous application during the year under report.

CIVIL APPEALS.

57. No appeal was filed in any appellate court in this year.

REGISTRATION.

58. The office of the Registration of Documents is under the Dewan. 7 documents of the value of Rs. 1,947 were registered during the year against 6 of the value of Rs. 699 in the preceding year. Of the 7 documents 2 were sale-deeds and 5 mortgage-deeds. The income of the Department was Rs. 12 against Rs. 5 in the year preceding.

MUNICIPALITY.

59. There is one municipality in the State, which is in Bansda town, in charge of the Engineering Department. The population of Bansda town is 3,760 souls. The sanitation of the town is carefully looked after by the Chief Medical Officer. For the supply of drinking water for the people there are several good wells in the town. The main roads in the town are almost all metalled and are watered during the hot season. The roads are being lighted at night time. There are three fire engines, all in good order, and

they are sufficient for the needs of the town. There was no fire in the town during the year. The expenses of the Municipality during the year were Rs. 1,633 against 1,645 in the preceding year. The department is maintained solely by the State. No taxation of any kind is levied with respect there to.

60. *Street Improvements.*—During the year under report, improvements in different localities were carried out in the construction of new buildings, in place of others which were in insanitary condition. In this direction to assist the people in poor condition timber &c., is given either free of charge or on credit by the State according to the circumstances of the case.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

61. The area of the State lands under cultivation during the year, was 34,014 acres against 35,364 in the preceding year. Out of 34,014 acres of land cultivated, 8,060 acres of land consisted of kyari and the remaining 25,954 acres were Jarayet. Cultivation of cotton in the State is increasing year by year. 890 acres more were under cultivation during the year than the year preceding. Every encouragement is afforded to the cultivators of sugar cane, the most productive source of land revenue, by supply of water by irrigation.

62. The fodder during the year under report was sufficient and the agricultural stock was in good condition.

63. *Cattle disease.*—A disease known as peritonitis had sprung up amongst the cattle but the mortality was not great.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

64. The rainfall recorded during the year was 46 inches, 75 cents against 46 inches, 96 cents in the previous year. It commenced on the 8th June and ended on 30th September. The monsoon on the whole was favourable and the harvest was good except for Rabi crops.

65.—*Visitation of insects or Locusts.*—The harvest was not damaged by the ravages of locusts or any insects destructive to the seed or standing crops during the year.

66. *Temperature.*—The minimum and maximum temperatures recorded during the year were 50° and 114° respectively against 44° and 110° respectively in the last year.

67. *Prices of food grains.*—The prices of food grains were higher during the year by about 10 per cent than in the year previous.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

68. There is no large trade or manufacture in the Bansda State. The articles exported are different kinds of grain, *viz.* Rice, Nagli and Jowar, and Cotton, Timber, Mhowra seed and other jungle products. The articles

imported into the State are clothes, sugar, wheat and other sundry articles. Bamboo baskets, winnowing fans, mats of palm-leaves and coarse blankets and some woollen work form the manufactures of the State.

FAIRS.

69. There is a place called Devki-Unai Mata, situated in the village of Sindhai about 7 miles from Bansda. Here a Jatra or pilgrimage is held every year on the 15th of Chaitra Sud. There are hot springs at that place close to the temple of the goddess.

70. The sanitation is very carefully looked after, and the officials of this State are sent there to maintain order.

71. There are weekly bazars held in several villages of the State on certain fixed days of the week called "Hatvadas" for the convenience of the people. The villagers barter corn and other articles of the jungle produce for salt, cloth and other articles of daily use which cannot be had in the villages every day.

FOREST.

72. The area reserved for forest conservancy was 47,699 acres, and there is no change in it. The system of forest conservancy is similar to that prevailing in the British Districts. Teak, Saddo, Kher, Kanti, Haldhavan, Sisam, Biyo, Savan, Mahuda, Jambuda &c., grow largely in the forests and are treated as reserve trees. These are prevented from being cut without permit from the State authorities. Bamboos are also reserved like the timber and cannot be cut and removed without permission. Other trees called Rajalu, are allowed to be cut by the ryots for their domestic use without a permit. During the year under review new plantations have also been made in two villages of the State *viz.*, Sindhai and Ambabari.

73. The Forest Establishment consists of a Forest officer, an assistant and forest guards. They look after the conservation of the forests, prevent smuggling of forest-products and collect the forest dues.

74. The income of the Forest Department during the year of the report was, Rs. 26,535. and expenditure Rs. 3,078 against 24,790 and Rs. 3,566 respectively in the previous year.

75. Timber of the value of Rs. 1,352 was given to the ryots of the State free of cost for building houses &c.

76. The number of nakas to prevent smuggling of forest products was 16, the same as in the last year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

77. During the year under review, the total expenditure on all sorts of Public Works was Rs. 20,140 against 18,770 in the year preceding. The following are the particulars of the new works carried out during the year :—

I. Additions to the bungalow in the Pratapnivas garden ... Rs. 5,988.
II. Hanumanbari-Waghai road ... ... Rs. 1,042.
III. Quarters for servants on Sindhai Water works ... ... Rs. 550.

IRRIGATION.

78. The Sindhai irrigation on the river Ambika has given the cultivators the means of cultivating sugar cane and other crops. This work was completed last year at the cost of Rs. 19,191. During the year under report, a further sum of Rs. 7,039 has been spent to render the project a complete success. There is 23 acres 19 gunthas of land irrigated for cultivation of sugar cane. There are besides 18 tanks and 82 wells in the State for irrigating Rabi and Bagayat crops.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

79. The revenue year in this State commences from 1st August and terminates on 31st July, and the accounts are kept according to the Revenue year.

80. *Landtax and other taxes.*—Abkari and Forest and other revenue demands, are closely connected with Revenue and the collections are made by the Revenue Department.

81. The gross total revenue of the State during the year was Rs. 3,72,007 and the gross expenditure Rs. 2,86,998 against Rs. 3,26,055 and Rs. 2,67,583 respectively in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 45,952 in gross receipts and of Rs. 19,415 in gross expenditure.

INCOME.

82. The increase under the heads–land revenue, forests, opium, tools, ferries, rent of houses &c., &c., in the year of report, as compared with the preceding year is so small, that it hardly needs any explanation.

83. Under the head of Abkari liquor the increase is due to larger consumption owing to the favourable year.

84. The increase under the head of interest of loans is due to the fact, that the interest payable in the last year was recovered during this year.

85. There was an increase under the head of rewards and Chandla because, Akhand Shobhagyavanta Saylavala Zala Ranisaheb Shri Swarup–Kuverbasaheb had died in the year and according to the custom of Rajasthans clothes &c., were received from different States and relatives of the Raj.

86. In the Jail this year weaving work was done by the prisoners and the sale realized Rs. 592 which caused the increase of Rs. 632. In proportion to income there was an increase in the expenditure caused on account of the purchase of yarn.

EXPENDITURE.

87. The increase of expenditure under the head of Abkari is due to the heavy rates that had to be paid for mhowra–flowers during the year under report.

88. The increase in the head of remissions is due to the grace shown to the cultivators on account of their bad condition.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

89. There are in all three Medical Institutions in the State, *viz.*, (1) the Ratankunverba Hospital, (2) the Travelling Dispensary and, (3) the Aushadhalaya.

The first has been under the charge of a L. M. & S. of the Bombay University, assisted by a Hospital Assistant, the second institution is under an experienced apprentice and the Aushadhalaya is under a native Vaidya.

The number of patients treated in the Ratankunverba Hospital and the Travelling Dispensary were 27,911 and 273 respectively against 25,000 and 241 in the preceding year. The average daily attendance in the Ratankunverba Hospital and the Travelling Dispensary during the year was 76·3 and 7 against 68·4 and 13·4 respectively in the year preceding. There was one post mortem examination made during the year as in the year preceding. In the year under report there were 1 major and 320 minor operations performed in the hospital against 1 and 128 respectively in the past year. In the Aushadhalaya 665 patients were treated during the year against 600 in the preceding year.

90. The cost of the establishment, medicines &c., during the year under review, had been Rs. 4,506 against Rs. 4,805 in the previous year.

91. The chief diseases prevalent in the State during the year were malaria, bronchitis, rheumatism, diarrhœa, syphilis, pneumonia, dyspepsia, dysentery &c.

92. There was no epidemic of any sort during the year under report.

93. The medical institutions in the State are charitable and medicines are supplied to the people free of any charge.

94. The Hospital was visited during the year by the Rajasaheb, the Heir-apparent and the Dewan as usual. It was also visited by Major Bennett, Civil Surgeon, Surat, on the 5th of April 1907, on his way to Dangs, and he remarked as below. "Visited the Hospital by permission of His Highness the Rajasaheb. All the indoor patients both male and female are well cared for; the institution is well equipped with a stock of all *officinal* medicines and is well equipped with the most modern surgical instruments. Every thing is neatly arranged and clean, and reflects credit on Doctor Waman Bhasker Mohiley."

95. Mr. J. T. Scotson, the Political Agent, visited the Hospital in the month of May last, and was pleased to endorse the remarks of Major Bennett.

VETERINARY DISPENSARY.

96. The number of animals treated in the Veterinary Dispensary during the year was 378 against 380 in the year preceding.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

97. The births and deaths recorded during the year were 899 and 719 respectively against 1041 and 841 respectively in the year preceding. The backward condition of the people creates difficulties to ensure accurate registration. The State fully realizes the necessity of obtaining correct figures, and measures are being taken to obtain accurate information.

VACCINATION.

98. There is one Vaccinator in the State. He performed 1473 operations against 983 in the year preceding. Of these 1473 operations 1454 were successful and 29 failed, against 912 and 71 respectively in the last year. The cost of the department during the year was Rs. 338 against Rs. 354 in the year preceding.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

99. The number of schools in the State is 14. Of these, Shri Gulabsinhji Anglo-Vernacular School, the Taluka School and the Girls' School are situated in the Bansda Town and the rest are in the villages of the State *viz*:—Chapaldhara, Sindhai, Vanderwela, Andhatri, Moti-Valzer, Bhimar, Pratapnagar, Kurelia, Charvi, Limzar, and Lakhawadi.

100. During the year under report there was one class attached to the Taluka School to impart education in Urdu. Signs of progress on the part of the Mahomedan population indicated the expendiency of forming the Urdu class into a separate School:—This has been named the Swarup-Kunverba Urdu School.

101. There is also a class attached to the Chapaldhara School to give education to girls.

102. Besides these Schools there is the Himutkunverba Pathshala for giving religious education to Brahmin boys. The Anglo-Vernacular School teaches English up to Standard V. The Taluka School and the Chapaldhara and Sindhai Schools teach the Vernacular superior Standards, whilst the others teach inferior Standards.

103. The total number of students receiving education in all the Schools during the year was 605 against 621 in the year preceding and their daily average attendance was 415 against 437 in the year preceding. The monthly average during the year was 433 against 436 in the year previous.

104. *Scholarships.*—Scholarships of Rs. 20, Rs. 10, and Rs. 8 per month were awarded by the Bansda State to three students. The one who is studying in the Baroda College passed the Intermediate Examination of the Bombay University and is prosecuting further studies. The second passed the Matriculation Examination and has been appointed in the State service, and the third is studying in the Surat High School.

105. The total cost of the Educational Department during the year was Rs. 5,492 against Rs. 5,489 in the previous year.

106. From the 26th September, 1906, education is imparted free to perpetuate the memory of of the deceased Akhand Sowbhagyavanta Saylavala Zala Ranisheb Shri Swarupkunverba Saheb, and consequently the total receipt on this head in the year was Rs. 66 against Rs. 177 in the preceding year.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

107. As observed in Chapters II and V the population of the Bansda State is almost all rural, primitive in their condition and unskilled in the methods of cultivation. With due regards to these facts, the Rajasaheb, with his natural solicitude in the interest of his people, has undertaken the establishment of the following two institutions :—

(1) An Agricultural School.
(2) An Industrial School.

For conducting the Agricultural school, the services of Mr. Dulerai C. Anjaria, graduate of the Madras Agricultural College, have been secured. A suitable building for lodging and boarding of the boys is being placed at his disposal. The expenditure of the maintenance &c., of the students will be borne by the State and thus it will be rendered a free institution for all bona-fide students. Land of the area of about 10 acres is set apart to be converted into an Experimental Farm with required staff instruments of husbandry.

108. The Industrial School will be supervised by Mr. Pranshanker Dayashanker Pathek, L. C. E., Head of the Engineering Department. Here manual training will be imparted to students who may be desirous of acquiring practical knowledge in weaving, carpet—making, carpentry, painting and smithery. The State requirements, such as furniture, making and repairing carriages, &c., will be the principal feeder of this school. It will be optional for a student to choose such course as would suit his taste and bent of mind. Having due regard to the difficulty in obtaining employments and considering the aspirations of the young generation to follow their family pursuits, it is to be hoped that these institutions would develop their capabilities in the material progress of agriculture, and the education of students in Arts and Industries would secure to them a wider field for employment than the merely literary education affords. The institutions would of course be conducted on a modest scale in proportion to the needs of the State. Both the undertakings are of interest and importance, and every effort will be made to achieve success and render them useful and popular.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wild Animals.

109. The number of wild animals destroyed during the year was 8 against 7 in the previous year. Among those destroyed were 1 panther, 6 leopards and 1 alligator. The rewards given for their destruction was of Rs. 19 against Rs. 23 in the preceding year.

Telegraph Office.

110. There is no Telegraph Office in the State. The Bilimora station wire is resorted to when needed.

Post Office.

111. There are two Post offices in the State, one in the town of Bansda and the other at Pratapnagar.

Records.

112. There is a separate record room in the State under a record keeper called the Dufteri. The records are kept and arranged regularly.

Library.

113. There is a free library in the State situated in the town of Bansda, maintained by the State-grant. It is also patronized by gifts of newspapers and books. The total expenditure of the Library during the year was Rs. 183 against Rs. 197 last year.

Transit Duty.

114. No transit duty is levied in the State.

Conclusion.

115. These are the general particulars in regard to the administration of the State during the year under review.

116. All this will show, that by the careful administration of all the resources of the state on the part of the Rajasaheb the year under report shows progress and general prosperity.

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Bansada State.

APPENDICES.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the BANSDA STATE, showing changes in personnel during the year 1906—1907.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. Krishnamukhram A. Meheta	Dewan.	1st August 1906.	10th January 1907.	From 11th January 1907 the work of the Dewan was performed by the Naib-Dewan.
Mr. Bhagwanlal P. Munshi ..	Naib–Dewan.	1st August 1906.	12th January 1907.	Resigned the post on the 12th January 1907.
Mr. Narmadashanker G. Joshi	In charge Naib–Dewan.	13th January 1907.	31st July. 1907.	
Mr. Wamanrao B. Mohile ...	Chief Medical Officer.	1st August 1906.	31st July. 1907.	

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the BANSDA STATE.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1. Civil Procedure... ...	Yes.		
2. Criminal Procedure ...			
3. Evidence Act			
4. Contract Act			
5. Abkari...			
6. Opium			
7. Forest			
8. Salt			
9. Cattle-Trespass			
10. Penal Code			
11. Land Revenue Code ...			
12. Jail Act			
13. Village Police Act ...			
14. District Police Act ...			
15. Postal Act			
16. Stamp Act	Yes, with some modification.		
17. Registration Act ...			
18. Limitation Act			

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix III.

STATEMENT showing the STRENGTH, COST, and other particulars of the MILITARY FORCE in the BANSDA STATE, 1906-1907.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of Force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Nil.								There is no regular Military force, but there are 34 sowars who serve as police-sowars and escorts &c. There is a party of 33 Arabs who serve as Palace and Treasury guards and are included in the Police.

GUNPATRAO. N. LAUD.

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix IV.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police for the year 1906–1907.

Description of Office	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instructions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chief Police Inspector	...	.....	Including accoutrements. Rs. 12,995	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Inspector of Police	...	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Chief Constable	1	45		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Head Constables	20	8 to 37		2	6	.....	1	.....	12	.....	
Constables	114	8 & under		17	12	2	3	... ..	35	2	
Total ...	135	...	...	19	18	2	4	...	48	2	

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the BANSDA STATE during the year 1906–1907.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5.)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bansda	83	56	107	88	101	87	84	74	17	13	78	86	83	85	

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan Bansda State.

Appendix VI.

STATEMENT showing the VALUE of PROPERTY stolen and AMOUNT of RECOVERIES in the BANSDA STATE, during the year 1906-1907.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bansda	226	342	82	231	36	67	

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix

STATEMENT showing the number of CRIMES COMMITTED, number during the year

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during 1906-1907.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1906-1907.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Offences under the Abkari Act	...	9	9	9	...	10	10
Dis-obedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant	...	1	1	1	...	3	3
Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed or giving false information touching it to screen the offender if a capital offence	...	1	1	...	1	12	...
Offering gift or restoration of property in consideration of screening offender	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
Causing death by rash negligent act	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
Attempt to commit sniicide	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
Voluntarily causing hurt	1	38	39	38	1	49	6
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	...	1	1	1	...	2	...
Wrongfully confining any person	1	...	1	...	1	1	...
Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation	...	2	2	2	...	2	...
Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
Rape...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
Theft...	...	17	17	17	...	33	31
Theft in a building, tent or vessel	...	2	2	2	...	2	2
Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of a master...	...	6	6	6	...	22	18
Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servent	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker merchant or agent &c., ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
Dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen...	...	4	4	4	...	6	2
Cheating	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any animal of the value of Rs. 10 or upwards...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any elephant, camel, horse &c., or any other animal of the value of Rs. 50 or upwards	...	1	1	1	..	1	1
Mischief by fire &c., with intent to destroy a house &c., ...	...	1	1	1	...	3	2
Criminal trespass	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
Forgery	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
Adultery	...	2	2	2	...	2	...
Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman	1	...	1	1	...	1	...
Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace	1	11	12	11	1	19	6
Criminal intimidation	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
Other Acts	...	1	1	1	...	2	2
Total ...	4	112	116	112	4	185	93

VII.

of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the BANSDA STATE, 1906–1907.

Number of persons Sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.											Remarks.
Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	1	...	...	9	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	4	...	6	42	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	6	...	8	17	...	31	2	...	...	11	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	16	...	...	18	4	...	...	4	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	6	...	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	21	...	25	45	1	93	76	...	...	20	13	4	5	1	3	1	..	...	...	...	16	

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of OFFENCES reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the BANSDA STATE, during the year 1906-1907.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1906-1907					Total.								
	1905-1906.	1906-1907.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	1905-1906.	1906 1907.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
The Dewan's	1	4	...	5	12	...	...	...	1	17	...	3	2	...	...	12	Pending 16 men in 4 cases.
The Naib-Dewan's	10	75	1	72	...	48	...	...	15	121	36	19	66	...	...	...	
The Nyayadhish's	133	37	3	11	...	33	...	...	176	47	12	6	25	...	...	4	
Total ...	144	116	4	88	12	81	...	...	192	185	48	28	93	...	...	16	

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix IX.

STATEMENT showing the RESULTS of APPEALS against decisions passed by the CRIMINAL COURTS in the BANSDA STATE, during the year 1906-1907.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																	
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		Remarks.
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
The Rajasaheb	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
The Dewan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

GUNPATRAO N. Laud
Dewan, Bansda Satte.

Appendix X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of ORIGINAL SUITS filed and disposed of.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year,									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Value.	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
											Rs.													Rs.	Y. M. D.	
The Dewan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
The Naib-Dewan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
The Nyayadhish	14	6	73	44	87	50	81	26	6	24	2951	...	18	26	44	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	16	1039	0-1-8	
Total ...	14	6	73	44	87	50	81	26	6	24	2951	...	18	26	44	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	16	1039		

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Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XI.

CIVIL WORK—RESULTS of APPLICATIONS for execution of decrees.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for the present year. 1906-1907.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending desposal at the close of			Remarks.
	1905-1906.	1906-1907.		1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Value for the present year.	1905-1906.	1906-1947.	Value for present year.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Value for present year.	1905-1906	1906-1997.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
The Dewan	1	1	3499 9 5	...	...	.....	1	1	3499 9 5	...	...	.....	1	1	3,499 9 5	...	...	1	
The Naib-Dewan ...	1	1	1570 10 0	...	...	.....	1	1	1570 10 0	...	...	.....	1	1	1,570 10 0	...	...	1	
The Nyayadhish ...	289	287	11,180 7 9	42	14	162 10 11	331	301	11,343 2 8	44	43	354 1 9	287	258	10,989 0 11	4	26	228	
	291	289	16,250 11 2	42	14	162 10 11	333	303	16,413 6 1	44	43	354 1 9	289	260	16,059 4 4	4	26	230	

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Appendix XII.

CIVIL WORK—Number and result of appeals in CIVIL SUITS.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Filed during		TOTAL.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		HOW DISPOSED OF.												
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.		Average duration.		REMARKS.
	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1900.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1207.	1905-1909.	1906-1907.	1205-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1908.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	33	24	25	26
The Rajasaheb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
The Dewan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	

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Appendix XIII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons confined in the JAIL in the BANSDA STATE, during the year 1906–1907.

Station.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-07.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bansda... ...	54	4	50	28	54	5	11	26	Rs. 1,031	2	No mortality during the year.

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Appendix XIV.

REGISTRATION of DOCUMENTS in the BANSDA STATE. during the year 1906-1907.

Name of State.	Nature of documents presented.												Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
	Documents presented for registration.		Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bansda	6	7	4	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	7	Rs. a. p. 699 4 0	Rs. a. p. 1,947 15 1	...	...	...	...	

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Appendix XV.

STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on account of REGISTRATION during the year 1906-1907.

DESCRIPTION.	1905-1906.			1906-1907.			REMARKS.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgage	4	376 0 0	2 0 0	5	1812 7 1	9 12 0	
Sale	1	123 4 0	1 4 0	2	135 8 0	1 8 0	
Will	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous	1	200 0 0	2 0 0	.....	.....	....	
Total ...	6	699 4 0	5 4 0	7	1,947 15 1	11 4 0	

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Appendix XVI.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the MUNICIPALITY in the BANSDA STATE, during the year 1906–1907.

NAME.	Opening balance on 1st August	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st July.	REMARKS.
		1905-1906.	1906-1907.		1905-1906.	1906-1907.		
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bansda.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1645	1633	.....	

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Appendix XVII.

STATEMENT of RAIN-FALL during the year 1906-1907.

Station.	April, 1906.	May, 1906.	June, 1906.	July, 1906.	August, 1906.	September, 1906.	October, 1906.	November, 1906.	December, 1906.	January, 1907.	February, 1907.	March, 1907.	Total.	Total of previous year	Average of past 5 years.
Bansda	...	...	10·70	19·87	11·8	5·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·75	46·96	64·87

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Appendix XVIII.

STATEMENT as to prices of STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS in the BANSDA STATE.

Articles.	During March 1906.	During March 1907.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Paddy	1 0 0	1 2 0	
Jowar	1 1 7	1 2 0	
Nagli	1 0 0	1 1 6	
Kodra	0 10 2	0 11 0	
Gram	2 1 10	1 8 0	
Tuver	1 14 0	1 0 6	
Wheat	2 0 0	2 3 0	
Urid	1 0 0	1 1 0	

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Appendix XIX.

EXPENDITURE on PUBLIC WORKS, during the year 1906-1907.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Tanks and wells	1,181	76	1,257	.....	.....	.....	1,257
Roads	1,042	1,312	2,354	.....	.....	.....	2,354
Public Offices	.....	51	51	.....	.....	.....	51
Garden buildings	5,988	84	6,072	.....	.....	.....	6,072
Distillery buildings	475	165	640	.....	.....	.....	640
Palaces	.....	587	587	.....	.....	.....	587
Jail	.....	24	24	.....	.....	.....	24
Hospital	.....	43	43	.....	.....	.....	43
Police lines	316	.....	316	.....	.....	.....	316
Dharamshala and temples	568	318	886	.....	.....	.....	886
Utaras	336	613	949	.....	.....	.....	949
Stables	1,607	293	1,900	.....	.....	.....	1,900
Quarters for new settlers	526	178	704	.....	.....	.....	704
School buildings	.....	314	314	.....	.....	.....	314
Post Office	.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	25
Store houses	107	178	285	.....	.....	.....	285
Guest houses	.....	63	63	.....	.....	.....	63
Cattle pounds	.....	65	65	.....	.....	.....	65
Bungalow over Nasik Gate	44	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	44
Extension to the Bungalow at Pratapnagar	710	.....	710	.....	.....	.....	710
Quarters for servants at Sindhai Water works	550	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	550
Fountain in the Pratapnivas garden	409	.....	409	.....	.....	.....	409
Establishment	.....	1,854	1,854	.....	.....	.....	1,854
Tools and plant	.....	38	38	.....	.....	.....	38
Total	13,859	6,281	20,140	.....	.....	.....	20,140

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Appendix XX.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK in the BANSDA STATE.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks	With four Bullocks	Riding.	Load carrying	
Bansda	1906-07	14,301	10,092	1,296	1,931	92	49	10	3	7,346	5,004	22	206	963	

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Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XXI.

STATEMENT showing the EXCISE SHOPS and EXCISE REVENUE of the BANSDA STATE, during the year 1906–1907.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Bansda	65	1,78,497	2	197	2	23	6	5,565	75	1,84,282	

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XXII.

STATEMENT showing Receipts and Disbursements of the BANSDA STATE, for the year 1906-1907.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	A. D. 1905-1906.	A. D. 1906-1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue... Actual collection...	1,10,581	1,11,259	678	.....
	Land Revenue... Adjustments ...	11,310	12,351	1,041	.....
2	Forest	24,790	26,535	1,745	.....
3	Abkari-Liquor	1,49,570	1,78,497	28,927	.....
4	Do. Toddy	4,860	5,565	705	.....
5	Do. Bhang-ganja	89	23	.....	66
6	Magisterial fines, &c.	978	542	.....	436
7	Interest on Loans, &c.	11,713	18,208	6,495	.....
8	Opium	117	197	80	.....
9	Giras	3,393	3,393	.....	.....
10	Tolls	2,156	2,580	424	.....
11	Ferries	13	19	6	.....
12	Rent of houses	1,690	1,786	96	.....
13	Rent of estates outside the State ..	130	217	87	.....
14	Miscellaneous	2,392	2,824	432	.....
15	Registration of documents	5	12	7	.....
16	School fees	177	66	.....	111
17	Pratapniwas Garden (income from) ...	387	571	184	.....
18	Jail (income from)	141	773	632	.....
19	Cattle pounds	79	299	220	.....
20	Rewards and Chadla	508	3,751	3,243	.....
21	Stamp sales	907	869	.....	38
22	Sale of houses	.....	972	972	.....
23	Sale of Animals	.....	298	298	.....
24	Sale of furniture	69	400	331	.....

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	A. D. 1905-1906.	A. D. 1906-1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Medical	4,805	4,506	.....	299
2	Forest	3,566	3,078	.....	488
3	Abkari	24,328	43,581	19,253	.....
4	Vaccination	354	338	.....	16
5	Library	197	183	.....	14
6	Police and other guards	13,421	12,995	.....	426
7	Paga and Stables	33,214	46,279	13,065	.....
8	Cattle pounds	9	5	.....	4
9	Jail	649	1,031	382	.....
10	Cash allowance and temple servants...	12,322	10,284	.....	2,038
11	Ferries	156	169	13	.....
12	Tolls	654	756	102	.....
13	Public Works	18,770	20,140	1,370	.....
14	Dewan Katcheri	4,948	4,488	.....	460
15	Naib Dewan's Office	6,575	8,048	1.473	.....
16	Collecting Establishment	8,878	8,815	.....	63
17	Education...	5,489	5492	3	.....
18	Pratapniwas Garden charges	2,254	2,380	126	.....
19	Municipality	1.645	1,633	.....	12
20	Contingent charges	226	2,398	2,172	.....
21	Printing charges...	707	1,046	339	.....
22	Deficit in granary	614	111	.....	503
23	Remissions	86	1,743	1,657	.....
24	Income tax on interest of loans, &c....	348	422	74	.....
25	Miscellaneous	3,013	4,023	1,010	.....
26	Rewards for distruction of wild animals	23	22	.....	1
27	Carriage hire and Bhathas	3,994	4,390	396	.....
28	Purchase of Jewels for Rajasaheb, &c.	4,377	7,155	2,778	.....
29	Rewards and Chandlas	4,631	7,892	3.261	.....
30	Dewasthan Dharmada	1,772	1,678	.....	94
31	Festivals	1,206	1.546	340	.....
32	Palace Establishment	8,047	8,620	573	.....
33	Pocket expenses of Rajasaheb and Ranisahebs, &c.	20,197	23,744	3,547	.....
34	Purchase of clothing for Rajasaheb, &c.	2,589	1,417	.....	1,172
35	Purchase of furniture	2,349	4,087	1,738	.....

Total ...	3,26,055	3,72,007	46,603	651
Taccavi ...	2,542	6,921	4,379	.....

36	Kitchen	3,783	4,312	529	..
37	Guests, &c.	2,426	1,750	.....	676
38	House and land purchased in Billimora	1,035	310	.....	725
39	Veterinary	222	382	160	.....
40	Construction of a well in Billimora ...	222	.....	.....	222
41	Nyayadhish office	1,407	883	.....	524
42	Education expenses of Kumarshri Pravinsingji and Kumarshri Natwarsingji at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Irrigation	6,300	7,039	739	.....
44	Special expenses—				
	(1) First marriage ceremonies of Heir apparent Kumarshri Indrasingji ...	1,042	121	.....	921
	(2) Doctor's fees and medicine, &c., on account of sickness of the Rajasaheb	7,482	368	.....	7,114
	(3) Rajasaheb's tour to Bombay ...	15,646	.....	.....	15,646
	(4) Rajasaheb's tour to Chhota-Udepur, Jaghadia in Rajpipla State and Dharampur	382	.....	.. ...	382
	(5) Visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in Bombay	20,915	.....	.....	20,915
	(6) Ceremony of establishing idols ...	403	.....	.....	403
	(7) Doctor's fees and medicine, &c., on account of sickness of Akhand shobhagyawanta Zalashri Swarupkunverbasaheb Saylawala Raniji of the Rajasaheb	.....	4,884	4,884	.....
	(8) Death ceremonies of Akhand shobhagyawanta Zala Shri Swarupkunverbasaheb Sayelawala Ranijisaheb of Rajasaheb	.....	15,653	15,653	.....
	(9) Doctor's fees and medicine, &c., on account of sickness of Akhand Shobhagyawanta Shri Surajkunverba Uvaranisaheb of the Heir apparent (Uvaraj) Shri Indrasingji.	.....	156	156	.....
	(10) Vastu ceremoney for Nasik gate's bungalow	.....	67	67	.....
	Total ...	2,67,583	2,86,998	75,860	56,445
	Taccavi ..	2,822	2,250	.....	572

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XXIII.

STATEMENT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the BANSDA STATE, during the year 1906–1907.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
The Ratankunverba Hospital	27,871	40	25,113	2,728	9	61	Rs. 4,506	76·3	
The Travelling Dispensary.	273	.....	273	.....	.....	.....		7	

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XXIV.

VITAL STATISTICS of the BANSDA STATE, for the year 1906–1907.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1905–06.	1906–07.			1905–06.	1906–07.			1905–06.	1906–07.	1905–06.	1906–07.	
Bansda ...	40,382	1,041	899	...	142	841	719	...	122	25	22	20	18	

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Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XXV.

PARTICULARS as to the SCHOOLS MAINTAINED by the BANSDA STATE for the year 1906–1907.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
1905-1906.	1906-1907.		1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	Bansda A. V. School ...	42	40	26·6	27·				
2	2	Bansda Taluka School ...	180	197	161·3	135·5				
3	3	Chapaldhara	67	78	41·4	44·7				
4	4	Sindhai	53	50	38	37·7				
5	5	Wanderwela	30	29	13·1	16·9				
6	6	Andhatri	26	24	20·2	15·1				
7	7	Moti-Valzar	17	16	12·3	10·1				
8	8	Bhinar	32	26	14·8	15·9		Rs. 5,492		
9	9	Pratapnagar	28	21	12·8	17·1				
10	10	Kurelia	19	13	12·1	15·1				
11	11	Charvi	22	17	10·9	14·3				
12	12	Limzar	20	20	15·4	15·5				
13	13	Lakhawadi	17	19	14·3	14·3				
14	...	Khata-Amba	10	...	8·9	...				
15	14	Bansda Girls' school ...	58	55	35·7	36·6				
		Total ...	621	605	437·8	415·8				

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Bansda State.

"Published by order of the Raja Saheb, Bansda State."

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BANSDA STATE

For the year 1907-1908.

SURAT:
PRINTED AT THE MISSION PRESS.

1908.

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BANSDA DEWAN'S OFFICE,
September 1908.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I respectfully beg to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of your State for the year ending 31st July, 1908.

I beg to remain,
Your Highness'
most obedient and faithful servant,
GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Bansda State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BANSDA STATE, SURAT AGENCY.

For the year 1907-1908, ending with 31st July, 1908.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. The State of Bansda is bounded on the north by the territories of H. H. the Gaikwar, on the east by the Dangs and Sulgana States and Kalwan Taluka of the Nasik Collectorate, on the south by the Dharampur State and on the west by the Chikhli Taluka of Surat Collectorate and the Dharampur State.

2. *Ruling Chief.*—The Ruling Chief of the Bansda State, is Maharaul Shri Pratapsinghji Gulabsinghji, Rajasaheb. He is of the age of 44 years, is a Solanki Rajput of the Wansadia family and Shaiv by religion. The Rajasaheb has reached the 24th year of his administrative career.

3. *Heir apparent.*—The Heir-apparent is Kumar Shri Indrasinhji who has now attained the age of 20 years.

4. The second prince Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji is of the age of 17 years and the third prince Kumar Shri Natwarsinhji is now 13 years of age.

5. The Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Indrasinhji associates with the Rajasaheb in the work of the general administration of the State and he evinces lively interest in all the details of the administration. Besides interesting himself in the administrative system of the State he devotes most of his time and attention to the developement of his education.

6. During the year under report he had the opportunity of visiting Bombay, the Nasik District, the Bariya State in the Rewa Kantha Agency, and Palitana in Kathiawar. In Nasik he had the opportunity of seeing with his brothers the ancient temples and lena caves (Pandava-Gufa). He also visited Trimbak the sacred and holy place of the Hindus and here he was able to see Triambakeshwar and performed religious ceremonies. Thus he was able to see something of the outside countries and derived knowledge and information.

7. Both the younger Kumars are attending the Rajkumar College and their studies and behaviour are reported to be most satisfactory. To the younger Kumars opportunity was afforded of visiting Bombay, Bariya, Palitana and Nasik District.

8. Kumar Shri Natvarsinhji was awarded the Diamond Jubilee Prize for coming out first in the fifth class. He was also awarded a prize in music.

9. Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji is now in Class III and Kumar Shri Natvarsinhji is in Class IV.

10. Both the Kumars are fond of outdoor games and sports and have rendered themselves agreeable companions in the Rajkumar College.

11. *Area and Population*—The area of the State is 215 square miles. The population according to the census taken on the 1st of March 1901 is 40,382 souls.

12. *Gross Revenue*—The gross revenue of the State on an average of the last five years is Rs. 3,50,206.

13. *Political Relations*—The Political relations with the neighbouring States have been cordial and friendly.

14. *Tribute*—The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 153-8-0 to the British Government.

15. *Important events.*—In summarizing the events of the official year just closed, the one deserving of mention is the marriage of the Rajasaheb with Kunvari Shri Rupkunverba, the daughter of Khirasara Durbar Jadeja Shri Balsinhji Raisinhji in Kathiawar, and it was celebrated on the 22nd June with the usual formalities in the Bansda Town.

16. During the year under report the Rajasaheb visited Bombay in the month of December to attend the festivities in connection with the marriage of the daughter of Seth Gordhandas Gokuldas Tejpal. During his stay in Bombay the Rajasaheb accompanied by Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji paid visits to His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G. C. I. E; G. C. M. G., Governor of Bombay, Sir Muir Mackenzie, the Member of H. E.'s. Council and H. O. Quin, Esq., Secretary to the Government.

17. During the year under report the Rajasaheb visited the Political Agent at Chikhli.

18. Later on in the month of June 1908, the Rajasaheb accompanied by the Heir-apparent and the younger Kumars proceeded to Palitana with the principal officers of the State and followers to attend the marriage festivities of his niece Kunvari Shri Haribasaheb, daughter of the late Sir Mansinhji, K. C. S. I., the Thakor Saheb of Palitana, with Maha Ranasaheb Shri Ranjitsinhji, Rajasaheb of Burwani in Central India. During his stay in Palitana he visited the Administrator Mr. Tudor Owen, Major Beale, Political Agent, Gohilwad, and Kumar Shri Bahadursinhji, the minor Thakor-saheb. The Rajasaheb had also the pleasure of meeting the Rajasaheb of Bariya, Maharaul Shri Ranjitsinhji, and his brother Kumar Shri Narsinhji, Maharana Shri Ranjitsinhji, Rajasaheb of Burwani, and Kumar Shri Lughdhirji the Heir-apparent of Morvi.

19. During the year under review Mr. H. L. Painter, the Collector and Political Agent, Surat, on his way to the Dangs visited Bansda in the month of September.

20. In the month of May Prataprao Shankerrao Deshmukh of Sulgana visited Bansda. During his stay he visited the important institutions in the State. He was treated with the consideration due to his rank and position.

21. In connection with the events of the year, it may be mentioned that during the month of September 1907, disturbance had arisen in the Dangs and as a duty on the part of the neighbouring State, assistance was rendered by the State, and the Government were pleased to express their appreciation as per letter of the Political Agent No. 765, dated 2nd November 1907.

CHANGES IN THE PERSONNEL.

22. During the year under review Mr. Ganpatrao Narayen Laud was appointed as Dewan. There has been no other change of importance during the year of report.

CONDITION OF PEOPLE.

23. The condition of the people during the year was good. The Hindu population has two main divisions. Ujaliat and Kaliparaj. Ujaliat consists of Brahmins, Rajputs, Banias, Kunbis &c. of these Brahmins, Rajputs and Banias are well to do while others are in a poor condition. The Mahomedans and Parsis are energetic and industrious cultivators and are in a fair condition. As far as possible the indigenous classes of people of the Bansda territory are provided with employment in the State suited to their aptitude and capacity. The greater portion of the population of the State consists of Kaliparaj—the aboriginal tribes. They are indolent by nature, primitive in their habits, extremely illiterate and wanting in the methods of cultivation. As observed in last year's report, having due regard to this fact, the Rajasahab and Kumar Shri Indrasinhji, the heir-apparent spare no efforts to ameliorate the condition of the people not only in the matter of education but also by providing for them occupations to meet with their condition of life.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

24. The State has one uniform assessment system, throughout the territory. The Bansda State consists of 87 villages. The total area of the land under the villages of the State is 1,23,928 acres and 3 gunthas. Of this 69,911 acres, 2 gunthas is culturable; 47,699 acres, 13 gunthas comprise land for forests, and 6,317 acres, 28 gunthas cover up Kharabo, rivers, streams and road communications.

25. From the culturable area of 69,911 acres, 2 gunthas, 35,896 acres, 20 gunthas were under cultivation and 32,523 acres 33 gunthas remained as culturable waste. The area of new lands taken up for cultivation was 5,842 acres, 10 gunthas and 3,939 acres, 10 gunthas were relinquished during the year. The rates of assessment are so reasonably laid down that they do not in any manner fall heavily upon the ryots. The systematical survey and

classification which is carried out gives rise to no complications, and consequently the revenue system works smoothly. In some parts of the State however owing to malarious climate and isolated situations a large portion of culturable land remains uncultivated. Efforts are always made to attract new cultivators. In order to afford inducement waste lands are given free of assessment for a certain number of years with due regard to the situation and quality of the land. The percentage of waste land to the whole culturable area was 46.

26. The revenue accounts of the State are kept according to the forms contained in Hope's Manual.

TAKAVI ADVANCES.

27. Takavi advances made to the cultivators to help them to purchase seed, food-grain, bullocks and other means of husbandry amounted to Rs. 6,089 against Rs. 2,250 in the previous year. In order to save the ryot from the rapacity of the usurious sowkars the State Treasury is formed into an indigenous and practical agricultural bank to meet the rural system, and the condition of the people. The takavi in cash was granted for the following purposes:—

Rs. 2,786 for seeds, &c.
Rs. 2,245 for purchasing bullocks.
Rs. 1,058 for cultivating purposes.

Besides this, 1,715 maunds of corn of the value of Rs. 2,056 against 812 maunds of corn of the value of Rs. 705 in the preceding year was also advanced.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

28. The Political relations of the State with the neighbouring principalities being cordial no boundary dispute of note arose during the year.

REMISSIONS.

29. During the year under review remissions of assessment had to be ordered in some cases, having due regard to the condition of the people, to the extent of Rs. 4,570.

JAMABANDY.

30. The Jamabandy of the Bansda State was made by the Rajasaheb with the Dewan. The Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Indrasinhji was also present. The revenue Daftar was carefully examined and on the whole found satisfactory.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

31. *Legislation.*—The laws in force in the State are generally according to the spirit of the British laws with due regard to the customs of the State.

32. *Military Force.*—There is no such body as could be called a regular military force in the Bansda State. There are however foot and mounted

police to watch and guard the town and the villages under it. Besides these there is a body of Arab guards who guard the palace and the State Treasury.

DISTRICT POLICE.

33. The organization, discipline and duties of the District Police are similar to those in British districts. The Police department is controlled by a Fozdar with a staff of subordinate officers to maintain order and for the detection of crimes and offences at the Capital and in the district. The regular police are taught drill at the Head Quarters under a trained British Pensioned officer. The force is fairly efficient for maintaining order and detecting crimes and offences. The total cost of the Police amounted to Rs. 14,506 against Rs. 12,995 in the previous year.

34. The number of offences reported to the Police was 55 against 56 in the previous year.

35. 78 persons were arrested by the Police against 88 in the previous year. Of the 78 persons arrested 77 were sent for trial. Of these 69 were convicted, and 5 were acquitted or dischaged.

36. The percentage of convictions to accused arrested is 88 against 86 in the preceding year and the percentage of convictions to the accused sent for trial was 89 against 85 in the preceding year.

37. The value of stolen property was Rs. 451 against Rs. 342 in the previous year, out of which property of the value of Rs. 152 was recovered.

38. The percentage of the property recovered was 33 against 67 in the previous year.

39. *Village Police.*—The Village Police assists the District Police in their work and keep order in their respective villages. No Police Patel is invested with the powers under the Village Police Act.

40. No case of murder, outlawry, infanticide, highway robberies and other heinous crimes have occurred in the State. The common crimes are petty thefts &c.

41. The proportion of crimes to population was 1 to 734; and that of Police, exclusive of mounted Police, to population and area in square miles was 1 to 295 and 1 to 1·58 respectively against 1 to 776, 1 to 299 and 1 to 1·51 in the previous year.

42. During the year under report there were 11 accidental fires causing a loss of Rs. 496 against 7 fires causing a loss of Rs. 474 in the previous year.

43. The Rajasaheb was pleased to grant free timber of the value of Rs. 291 to the distressed for reconstructing their buildings. For immediate subsistence corn and cash were also given.

44. During the year there was a fire at Bilimora which burnt down the State Utara together with other valuable property, all which entailed a loss of Rs. 25,000.

45. During the year 34 accidental deaths occurred of which

6	were	due to	drowning.
12	„	„	snake bites.
5	„	„	suicide.
6	„	„	fall from trees.
1	„	„	fall into a well.
1	„	„	landslip.
1	„	„	killed by a wild animal.
2	„	„	falling of a tree.

Further details regarding the strength and work of the Police are given in Appendices IV, V, VI, and VII.

46. *Abkari Police*—Under the Abkari Inspector a separate police is kept to prevent smuggling and for the prevention and detection of Abkari offences. 10 Abkari offences were detected by the Abkari Police. Owing to the careful supervision the offences are limited.

47, *Inquests*—Of the 34 inquests held during the year against 22 in the previous year, 5 were of suicide and the remaining of accidental deaths.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

48. There are 3 Original and 2 Appellate Courts for the administration of justice.

Original Courts.

(1) Nyayadhish or 2nd class Magistrate's.
(2) Naib-Dewan or 1st class Magistrate's.
(3) Dewan's Session Court.

Appeal Courts.

(1) Dewan's Session Court.
(2) Huzur or Rajasaheb's Court. This is the highest court of appeal.

49. The offences inquired into by the criminal courts were 121 against 116 in the previous year.

50. 176 persons were dealt with during the year against 185 in the previous year of these 107 were convicted, 36 discharged without investigation, 22 acquitted and 10 remained to be tried at the end of the year.

51. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried was 60 against 50 in the previous year and 49 in the year before. The number of accused sentenced to imprisonment over six months was 4 and under six months was 75. That of persons only fined was 25 and offenders whipped was 3. No person was sentenced to death.

52. The total amount of fines inflicted during the year was Rs. 463 against Rs. 782 in the preceding year and the amount of Rs. 314 was recovered against Rs. 354 in the preceding year.

APPEALS.

53. There were 13 appeals from the decisions of the Dewan to the Court of the Rajasaheb. In all cases the charges were confirmed but the sentences were modified.

EXTRADITION.

54. No accused was surrendered to this State for trial. 3 accused were surrendered by this State to the 2nd Class Fozdari Nyayadhish of Mahuva for an offence under Sec. 380 and 457 of the Indian Penal Code.

PRISON.

55. There is one Central Jail in the State—in Bansda town. The Building is spacious and comfortable, both for convicts and under-trial prisoners. There were 95 prisoners against 54 in the previous year. Of these 69 were newly admitted and 26 were of the last year. The daily average number of prisoners was 21 against 11 of the previous year. The total cost of maintenance of the jail exclusive of the cost of Police guards was Rs. 1,489 against Rs. 1,031 in the previous year.

56. The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. The Chief Medical Officer of the State is the Superintendent of the Jail. The Rajasaheb, the Heir-apparent, the Dewan and other State officials visit the jail at intervals.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

57. There were 3 Original and 2 Appellate Civil Courts, as in the year preceding. The number of civil suits filed during the year was 94 against 44 in the year before, and there were no appeals against the decisions of lower courts. The balance of the last year was 24 and the total number of suits for hearing during the year was 118 of which 79 were disposed of leaving a balance of 39 at the end of the year. The value of suits filed during the year was Rs. 3,601 against Rs. 2,951 in the last year.

EXECUTION OF DECREES.

58. The number of decrees for execution was 298 in the year of which 260 were from the last year and 38 were entered in the current year; out of which 30 were executed leaving a balance of 268. Having due regard to the condition of the people in passing decrees, the amounts are generally directed to be paid by instalments and hence the balance of 268.

MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS.

59. There was no miscellaneous application during the year under report.

CIVIL APPEALS.

60. No appeal was filed in any appellate court in this year.

REGISTRATION.

61. The office of the Registration of Documents is under the Dewan. 8 documents of the value of Rs. 1,104 were registered during the year against 7 of the value of Rs. 1,947 in the preceding year. Of the 8 documents 7 were sale deeds and 1 mortgage deed. The income of the Department was Rs. 12 the same as last year.

MUNICIPALITY.

62. The town of Bansda has a regular municipality with proper establishments for the conservancy and lighting and watering the roads. It is purely a department of the State maintained wholly from State revenues. No muncipal tax of any kind is levied from the people. The department is worked by the Municipal officer. Besides the sanitary condition of the town is supervised by the Chief Medical Officer.

63. For the supply of drinking water for the people there are several good wells in the town. In order to meet the increasing demand one more well was sunk during the year in the town.

64. There are three fire engines all in good order and they are sufficient for the needs of the town. The expenses of the municipality during the year were Rs. 1,562 against Rs. 1,633 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER IV.

AGRICULTURE.

65. The area of the State land under cultivation during the year was 35,896 acres against 34,014 acres in the preceding year. Out of 35,896 acres of land cultivated 8,100 acres of land consisted of Kyari and the remaining 27,796 acres were Jarayat. Cultivation of cotton in the State is increasing year by year. 124 acres more were under cultivation during the year than the year preceding. Every encouragement is afforded to the cultivators of sugarcane, the most productive source of land revenue by supply of irrigation.

66. The fodder during the year was sufficient and the agricultural stock was in good condition.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

67. During the year total rainfall was 69 inches 2, cents against 46 inches 75 cents in the previous year. It commenced on the 4th June and ended on the 14th September 1907. It was favourable in the beginning but in the latter part of the season it was scanty and consequently the Rabi crop somewhat suffered. There were apprehensions of partial famine but the paddy and Jarayt crops yielded good harvest.

68. *Visitation of insects or Locusts.*—The harvest was not damaged by the ravages of locusts or any insects destructive to the seeds or any crops.

69. *Temperature.*—The minimum and maximum temperatures recorded during the year were 46° and 114° respectively against 50° and 114° respectively in the previous year.

70. *Prices of food grains.*—The prices of food grains were somewhat higher during the year than the year preceding.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

71. There is no large trade or manufacture in the Bansda State. The articles exported are different kinds of grain, *viz.* Rice, Nagli and Jowar, and cotton, timber, Mhowra seed and other jungle products. The articles imported into the State are clothes, sugar, wheat and other sundry articles. Bamboo baskets, winnowing fans, mats of palm leaves and coarse blankets and some woollen work, weaving and carpet-making form the local industries of the State.

72. During the year, efforts were made with the facilities which the mhowra seed affords, to open a soap-making establishment. This industry on a modest scale is initiated and in course of time, if it shows signs of success, mechanical power could be supplied in lieu of manual labour.

FAIRS.

73. There is a place called Devki-Unai Mata, situated in the village of Sindhai about 7 miles from Bansda. Here a Jatra or pilgrimage is held every year on the 15th of Chaitra Sud. There are hotsprings near the temple of the Goddess.

74. The sanitation is very carefully looked after and officials of this State maintain order.

75. Weekly bazars called Hatwadas are held in several villages of the State on certain fixed days of the week for the convenience of the people. The villagers barter corn and other articles of jungle produce for salt, cloth and othe articles of daily use which they do not get in their villages every day.

FOREST.

76. The area reserved for forest conservancy is 47,699 acres, same as last year. The system of forest conservancy is similar to that prevailing in the British districts. Teak, Sadado, Kher, Kanti, Haldhavan, Sisam, Biyo, Savan, Mahuda, Jambuda &c., grow largely in the forests and are treated as reserve trees. These are prevented from being cut without permit from State authorities. Bamboos are also reserved like the timber and cannot be cut and removed without permission. Other trees called Rajalu are allowed to be cut by the ryots for their domestic use without a permit. During the year under review the plantations at Sindhai and Ambabari referred to in the last year's report are further developed.

77. The Forest establishment consists of a Forest Officer, an assistant and forest guards. They look after the conservation of the forests, prevent the smuggling of forest products and collect the forest dues.

78. During the year under review the income of the Department was Rs. 28,914, and expenditure Rs. 3,480 against Rs. 26,535 and Rs. 3,078 respectively in the preceding year.

79. Timber of the value of Rs. 1,268 was given free of cost to ryots of the State for building houses, &c.

80. The number of nakas to prevent smuggling of forest products was 16, the same as in the year previous.

81. *Abkari.*—Referring to this subject it may be mentioned that the matter of preventing the Durbar from opening a liquor shop at Andhatri in the Bansda territory involves the legitimate interest of the State, and the matter will shortly be submitted for consideration.

PUBLIC WORKS.

82. During the year under review, the total expenditure on all sorts of Public Works was Rs. 21,268 against Rs. 20,140 in the preceding year. The following are the particulars of the works carried out during the year:—

I.	Additions to the Bungalow in the Pratapnivas garden ...	Rs.	2,210
II.	Hanumanbari-Waghai road	„	904
III.	Utara at Moti Bhamati	„	1,755
IV.	Bundh at Kurelia	„	793
V.	A well in Bansda town	„	295
VI.	Additions to the distillery quarters	„	584

IRRIGATION.

83. The Sindhi irrigation on the river Ambika has given the cultivators the means of cultivating sugar-cane and other crops. This work was completed in the year 1905-06 at the cost of Rs. 19,191. Last year Rs. 7,039 were spent and to render the project useful Rs. 5,477 has been spent during the year. There are 35 acres of land irrigated for the cultivation of sugar-cane. There are besides 18 tanks and 82 wells for irrigating Rabi and Bagayet crops.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

84. The revenue year in this State commences from 1st August and terminates on the 31st July, and the accounts are kept according to the Revenue year.

85. *Land tax and other taxes*—Abkari, Forest and other revenue demands, are closely connected with Revenue and the collections thereof are made by the Revenue Department.

86. The gross total revenue of the State during the year was Rs. 4,14,717 and the gross expenditure Rs. 4,12,897 against Rs. 3,72,007 and Rs. 2,86,998 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 42,710 in gross receipts and of Rs. 1,25,899 in gross expenditure.

INCOME.

87. Under the head of Abkari the increase is due to the larger consumption of liquor to the following causes:—

(1) That during the year of report, on account of the next year being of Singust there had been large number of marriages

amongst all classes of people and consequently the consumption of liquor was greater.

(2) That during the year the prices realized for food-grains &c., were very high and therefore there was larger consumption of liquor.

(3) During the year under report amongst the Kaliparaj people which form the bulk of the population the "Purjan" of the death ceremonies which according to the custom brings in crowds of people from distant places, were very large.

All these circumstances contributed to the increase of the Abkari income.

88. Under the head of Bhang, Ganja the increase is owing to the refund of duty in the current year.

89. Under the head of Sirpav, Chandla &c., the increase is owing to Chandla received from relatives and friends &c., on the marriage occasion of the Rajasaheb.

90. The decrease under the head of interest on loans is due to the fact that last year interest payable in the year 1905-06 was also recovered.

91. The decrease under the head of Giras is because the Giras from Chikhli was not taken during the year under report.

92. The decrease under the head of School fees is owing to the free education to all students of the State.

EXPENDITURE.

93. The increase under the head of Abkari is due to the heavy rates of mhowra flowers.

94. The increase in loss and wastage is owing to the destruction of a motorcar &c., at Billimora fire.

95. The increase in remissions is owing to the large amount of remissions granted during the year under report than the preceding year.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

96. There are in all three Medical institutions in the State, *viz.*, (1) Ratan Kunverba Hospital, (2) Travelling dispensary, (3) The Aushadhalaya.

97. The first has been under the charge of a L. M. & S. of the Bombay University assisted by the Hospital assistant. The second institution is under an experienced apprentice, and the Aushadhalaya is under a Native Vaidya.

98. The total number of patients treated in the Ratan Kunverba Hospital and the Travelling dispensary was 29,941 and 556 respectively against 27,911 and 273 respectively in the preceding year. The average daily

attendance in the Ratan Kunverba Hospital and the Travelling dispensary during the year was 82 and 4 against 76 and 7 respectively in the preceding year. There was 1 post mortem examination made during the year as in the year preceding. In the year under report there were no major but 55 minor operations performed in the Hospital against 1 and 320 respectively in the past year. In the Aushadhalaya 550 patients were treated during the year against 665 during the preceding year.

99. The cost of the establishment, medicines, &c., during the year under review had been Rs. 4,848 against Rs. 4,506 in the previous year.

100. Chief diseases prevalent in the State during the year were, malaria, dysentery, rheumatism, diseases of respiratory and digestive organs, diseases of eye, skin and intestinal worms.

101. There was no epidemic of any sort during the year under report.

102. The medical institutions of the State are charitable and medicines are supplied to the people free of any charge.

103. The Hospital was visited during the year by the Rajasaheb, the Heir-apperent and the Dewan as usual. It was also visited by Captain W. H. Cazaly, I. M. S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, G. R. District accompanied by the Dewan, and he made the following remarks.

"Visited the Hospital this morning. The work chiefly consists in an outpatient department with an average of about 90 patients daily. There is also accommodation for 8 inpatients. Three of these beds are at present occupied. There is no demand among the people for major operative surgery and little or none is ever done. The building with its accessories is sufficient for the work it is called upon to do. There is an ample supply of drugs and instruments. The whole dispensary was clean, neat and in good order; the inpatients well cared for and all was satisfactory."

VETERINARRY DISPENSARY.

104. During the year uunder report the Veterinary dispensary treated 303 animals against 378 animals in the year preceding.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

105. Births and deaths recorded during the year were 941 and 723 respectively against 899 and 719 in the preceding year. The backward condition of the people creates difficulties to insure accurate registration. The State fully realizes the necessity of obtaining correct figures, and measures are being taken to obtain accurate information.

VACCINATION.

106. There is one Vaccinator in the State. He performed 1,230 operations against 1,473 in the previous year, of these 1,208 operations were successful and 22 failed against 1,454 and 29 respectively in the last year. The cost of the department during the year was Rs. 338 the same as last year.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

107. The number of schools in the State is 14. Of these, Shri Gulabsinghji Anglo-Vernacular School, the Taluka School, the Girls' School and the Urdu School are situated in the Bansda town and the rest are in the villages of the State *viz*: Chapaldhara, Sindhi, Wandervella, Andhatri, Motivalzar, Bhinar, Pratapnagar, Kurelia, Limzar, and Lakhavadi. There is also a class attached to the Chapaldhara School to give education to girls.

108. Besides these schools there is Himatkunverba Pathashala for giving religious education to Brahmin boys.

109. The Anglo-Vernacular School teaches English up to Standard V. The Taluka School, the Chapaldhara School and the Sindhi School teach the Vernacular superior standards, whilst the others teach inferior Standards.

110. The total number of students receiving education in all the schools during the year was 696 against 605 in the year preceding, and their daily average attendance was 450 against 415 in the year preceding. The monthly average attendace during the year was 457 against 433 in the year previous.

111. *Scholarships*—Scholarships of Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 per month were awarded by the Bansda State to two students. The one who is studying in the Baroda College has passed the Intermediate Examination of the Bombay University and is to appear for the Examination of B. A. this year. The second is studying at Bulsar High School.

112. The total cost of the Educational Department during the year was Rs. 5,255 against Rs. 5,492 in the previous year. From 26th September 1906 education is imparted free to perpetuate the memory of the deceased Akhand Shobhagyawanta Saylavala Zala Ranisaheb Shri Swarupkunverba Saheb and consequently there is no income.

113. *Industrial School.*—As observed in the last year's report the Raja Saheb with his solicitude for the welfare of his subjects introduced last year an Industrial School. It is supervised by Mr. P. D. Pathek, L. C. E., Head of the Engineering Department. Of the several things which were introduced to meet the needs of the people, the industries of weaving and carpet making are making good progress.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wild Animals.

114. The number of wild animals destroyed during the year was 6 against 8 in the previous year. Among those destroyed were 1 Alligator, 1 Panther and 4 Leopards. The amount of rewards given for their destruction was Rs. 16 against Rs. 19 in the previous year.

Telegraph Office.

115. There is no telegraph office in the State. The Bilimora Station wire is resorted to when needed.

Post Office.

116. There are two post offices in the State one in Bansda town and the other at Pratapnagar.

Records.

117. There is a separate record room in the State under a Record keeper called Daftari. The records are kept and arranged regularly.

Library.

118. There is a free library in the State situated in the town of Bansda maintained by State-grant. It is also patronized by gifts of newspapers and books. The total expenditure on the library during the year was Rs. 125 against Rs. 183 last year.

Transit Duty.

119. No transit duty is levied in the State.

Conclusion.

120. These are the general particulars in regard to the administration of the State during the year under review. Though the second rainfall was scanty yet the results narrated in the foregoing pages show that it was a year of progress and prosperity. It is no exaggeration to say that the success is due to the personal guidance and solicitude of the Rajasaheb and the Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Indrasinghji in the administration of the State.

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Bansda State.

APPENDICES.

Appendix I.

NAMES of HIGH OFFICIALS in the BANSDA STATE, showing changes in personnel during the year 1907–1908.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Mr. Gunpatrao N. Laud ...	Dewan.	12th August 1907.	31st July 1908.	
Mr. Narmadashanker G. Joshi.	Naib–Dewan.	1st August 1907.	31st July 1908.	
Mr. Wamanrao B. Mohile ...	Chief Medical Officer.	1st August 1907.	31st July 1908.	

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix II.

LIST of LAWS in force in the BANSDA STATE.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	REMARKS.
1. Civil Procedure... ...	Yes.		The laws are in force in the Bansda State with due regard to the customs of the State and the condition of the ryots.
2. Criminal Procedure ...			
3. Evidence Act			
4. Contract Act			
5. Abkari			
6. Opium			
7. Forest			
8. Salt			
9. Cattle-Trespass			
10. Penal Code			
11. Land Revenue Code ...			
12. Jail Act			
13. Village Police Act ...			
14. District Police Act ...			
15. Postal Act			
16. Stamp Act	Yes, with some modification.		
17. Registration Act ...			
18. Limitation Act			

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix III.

STATEMENT showing the STRENGTH, COST, and other particulars of the MILITARY FORCE in the BANSDA STATE, 1907-1908.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of Force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
							Nil.							There is no regular Military force, but there are 34 sowars who serve as police sowars and escorts &c. There is a party of 33 Arabs who serve as Palace and Treasury guards and are included in the Police.

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD.

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix IV.

STATEMENT showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the POLICE for the year 1907–1908.

Description of Office	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chief Police Inspector	...	.....	Including accoutrements, Rs. 14,506	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Inspector of Police	...	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Chief Constables	1	45		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Head Constables	18	8 to 37		.....	3	.....	2	.....	9	.....	
Constables	118	8 & under		6	34	3	5	.....	25	.....	
Total ...	137	...	...	6	37	3	7	...	35	...	

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix V.

STATEMENT showing the working of the POLICE in the BANSDA STATE during the year 1907–1908.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 &5.)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bansda	56	55	88	78	87	77	74	69	13	5	86	88	85	89	

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix VI.

STATEMENT showing the VALUE of PROPERTY stolen and AMOUNT RECOVERED in the BANSDA STATE, during the year 1907-1908.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	1906-1907.	1 07-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bansda	342	451	231	152	67	33	

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix

STATEMENT showing the number of CRIMES COMMITTED, number during the year

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during 1907-1908.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1907-1908.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Offences under the Abkari Act	...	10	10	10	...	10	10
Committing affray	...	1	1	1	...	2	2
Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed or giving false information touching it to screen the offender if a capital offence...	1	...	1	1	...	12	12
Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life &c.	...	2	2	2	...	2	2
Causing death by rash or negligent act	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
Voluntarily causing hurt	...	23	23	23	...	32	3
Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation	...	4	4	4	...	6	5
Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
Kidnapping or abducating a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement &c.	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
Rape...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
Theft...	...	21	21	21	...	34	30
Theft in a building, tent or vessel	...	7	7	5	2	11	7
Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master or employer	...	7	7	6	1	9	6
Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, merchant or agent &c., ...	...	2	2	2	...	3	2
Dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property knowing it to be stolen	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
Cheating	...	2	2	2	...	2	1
Cheating by personation	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house &c,...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
Criminal trespass	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment...	...	5	5	5	..	7	7
Marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or a wife ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman	...	1	1	1	...	1	1
Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace	...	16	16	16	...	21	6
Criminal intimidation	...	3	3	3	...	3	1
Other Acts	...	4	4	3	1	9	2
Total ...	1	120	121	117	4	176	107

VII.

of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the BANSDA STATE, 1907–1908.

Number of persons Sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.										Remarks.
Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	..	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	1	...	3	29	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	16	...	10	1	3	30	4	...	...	23	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	5	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	6	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	5	...	6	14	..	/	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	
...	41	1	37	25	3	107	58	...	1	33	18	7	17	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	10	

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix VIII.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of OFFENCES reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the BANSDA STATE, during the year 1907-1908.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1907-1908.					Total.								
	1906-1907.	1907-1908.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
The Dewan's	4	5	12	4	...	...	...	...	17	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	Pending 10 men in 4 cases.
The Naib-Dewan's	75	11	...	17	...	2	...	...	121	19	2	7	4	...	...	6	
The Nyayadhish's	37	105	...	56	5	69	...	11	47	141	34	15	87	...	1	4	
Total ...	116	121	12	77	5	71	...	11	185	176	36	22	107	...	1	10	

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix IX.

STATEMENT showing the RESULTS of APPEALS against decisions passed by the CRIMINAL COURTS in the BANSDA STATE, during the year 1907-1908.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		Remarks.
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
The Rajasaheb	13	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
The Dewan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	13	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Bansda Satte.

Appendix X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of ORIGINAL SUITS filed and disposed of.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, Received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year,									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Value.	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Re. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
											Rs.													Rs.	Y. M. D.	
The Dewan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
The Naib-Dewan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
The Nyayadhish	6	24	44	94	50	118	26	79	24	39	3601	1	88	5	88	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	77	2019	0-2-10	
Total ...	6	24	44	94	50	118	26	79	24	39	3601	1	88	5	88	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	77	2019		

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XI.

CIVIL WORK—RESULTS of APPLICATIONS for execution of decrees.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for the present year. 1907-1908.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending desposal at the close of			Remarks.
	1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1906-1807.	1907-1908.	Value for the present year.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Value for present year.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Value for present year.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
The Dewan	1	1	3,499 9 5	...	...	.....	1	1	3,499 9 5	...	...	.....	1	1	3,499 9 5	...	...	1	
The Naib-Dewan ...	1	1	1,570 10 0	...	...	.....	1	1	1,570 10 0	...	...	.....	1	1	1,570 10 0	...	...	1	
The Nyayadhish ...	287	258	10,989 0 11	14	38	1,642 14 9	301	296	12,631 15 8	43	30	558 8 0	258	266	12,073 7 8	50	14	202	
Total ...	289	260	16,059 4 4	14	38	1,642 14 9	303	298	17,702 3 1	43	30	558 8 0	260	268	17,143 11 1	50	14	204	

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XII.

CIVIL—Number and result of appeals in CIVIL SUITS.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Filed during		TOTAL.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		HOW DISPOSED OF.												REMARKS.
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.		Average duration.		
	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	33	24	25	26
The Rajasaheb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
The Dewan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Bansda State

Appendix XIII.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons confined in the JAIL in the BANSDA STATE, during the year 1907–1908.

Station.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-08.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bansda... ...	95	26	69	54	95	11	21	12	Rs. 1,489	3	No mortality during the year.

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XIV.

REGISTRATION of DOCUMENTS in the BANSDA STATE, during the year 1907-1908.

Name of State.	Nature of documents presented.												Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered, pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
	Documents presented for registration.		Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bansda	7	8	5	1	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	Rs. a. p. 1,947 15 1	Rs. a. p. 1,104 8 0	...	...	...	...	

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XV.

STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on account of REGISTRATION during the year 1907-1908.

DESCRIPTION.	1906-1907.			1907-1908.			REMARKS.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgage	5	1812 7 1	9 12 0	1	140 0 0	0 12 0	
Sale	2	135 8 0	1 8 0	7	964 8 0	11 12 0	
Will	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	7	1947 15 1	11 4 0	8	1104 8 0	12 8 0	

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Appendix XVI.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the MUNICIPALITY in the BANSDA STATE, during the year 1907–1908.

NAME.	Opening balance on 1st August.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st July.	REMARKS.
		1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1906-1907.	1907-1908.		
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bansda. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,633	1,562	.....	

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,

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Appendix XVII.

STATEMENT of RAIN-FALL during the year 1907-1908.

Station.	April, 1907.	May, 1907.	June, 1907.	July, 1907.	August, 1907.	September, 1907.	October, 1907.	November, 1907.	December, 1907.	January, 1908.	February, 1908.	March, 1908.	Total.	Total of previous year.	Average of past 5 years.
Bansda	·24	...	5·23	20·91	40·19	2·35	...	...	...	·7	·3	...	69·2	46·75	55·26

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XVIII.

STATEMENT as to prices of STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS in the BANSDA STATE.

Articles.	During March 1907.			During March 1908.			Remarks.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Paddy	1	2	0	1	5	0	
Jowar	1	2	0	1	7	0	
Nagli	1	1	6	1	6	0	
Kodra	0	11	0	0	12	0	
Gram	1	8	0	2	5	0	
Tuver	1	0	6	2	1	0	
Wheat	2	3	0	2	8	0	
Urid	1	1	0	1	8	0	

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Appendix XIX.

EXPENDITURE on PUBLIC WORKS, during the year 1907-1908.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Tanks, wells and Bundhs	2,876	364	3,240	.....	.....	.....	3,240
Roads	904	2,089	2,993	.....	.....	.....	2,993
Public Offices	1,726	142	1,868	.....	.....	.....	1,868
Garden buildings	2,210	139	2,349	.....	.....	.....	2,349
Distillery buildings	584	94	678	.....	.....	.....	678
Palaces	.....	1,166	1,166	.....	.....	.....	1,166
Jail	.....	1,082	1,082	.....	.....	.....	1,082
Hospital	82	2	84	.....	.....	.....	84
Dharmashalas and temples...	.....	179	179	.....	.....	.....	179
Utaras	1,755	600	2,355	.....	.....	.....	2,355
Stables	67	372	439	.....	.....	.....	439
Quarters for new settlers	118	326	444	.....	.....	.....	444
School buildings	842	173	1,015	.....	.....	.....	1,015
Post Office	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Store houses...	.....	102	102	.....	.....	.....	102
Guest houses	.....	43	43	.....	.....	.....	43
Cattle pounds	523	67	590	.....	.....	.....	590
Establishment	.....	2,616	2,616	.....	.....	.....	2,616
Tools and plant	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	17
Total ...	11,687	9,581	21,268	.....	.....	.....	21,268

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Appendix XX.

AGRICULTURAL STOCK in the BANSDA STATE.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
				Buffaloes.											
		Bullocks	Cows.	Male.	Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks	With four Bullocks	Riding.	Load carrying	
Bansda	1907-08	13,400	10,361	1,057	1,914	92	47	9	4	7,257	5,229	15	182	877	

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,

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Appendix XXI.

STATEMENT showing the EXCISE SHOPS and EXCISE REVENUE of the BANSDA STATE, during the year 1907–1908.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Bansda	65	2,14,938	2	155	2	96	6	6,370	75	2,21,559	

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XXII.

STATEMENT showing RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the BANSDA STATE, for the year 1907-1908.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	A. D. 1906-1907.	A. D. 1907-1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue... Actual collection..	1,11,259	1,12,530	1,271	.....
	Land Revenue... Adjustments ...	12,351	13,621	1,270	.....
2	Forest	26,535	28,914	2,379	.....
3	Abkari-Liquor	1,78,497	2,14,938	36,441	.....
4	Do. Toddy	5,565	6,370	805	.....
5	Do. Bhang-ganja	23	96	73	.....
6	Magisterial fines, &c.	542	508	.....	34
7	Interest on Loans, &c.	18,208	11,585	.....	6,623
8	Opium	197	155	.....	42
9	Giras	3,393	3,114	.....	279
10	Tolls	2,580	3,057	477	.....
11	Ferries	19	7	.....	12
12	Rent of houses	1,786	1,738	.....	48
13	Rent of estates outside the State ..	217	214	.....	3
14	Miscellaneous	2,824	3,998	1,174	.....
15	Registration of documents	12	12	.....	.....
16	School fees	66	.....	.....	66
17	Pratapniwas Garden (income from) ...	571	954	383	.....
18	Jail (income from)	773	942	169	.....
19	Cattle pounds	299	180	.....	119
20	Rewards and Chandla	3,751	9,255	5,504	.....
21	Stamp sales	869	1,328	459	.....
22	Sale of houses	972	437	.....	535
23	Sale of Animals	298	572	274	.....
24	Sale of furniture	400	192	.....	208

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	A. D. 1906-1907.	A. D. 1907-1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Medical	4,506	4,848	342	.....
2	Forest	3,078	3,480	402	.....
3	Abkari	43,581	93,954	50,373	.....
4	Vaccination	338	338	.....	.....
5	Library	183	125	.....	58
6	Police and other guards	12,995	14 506	1,511	.....
7	Paga and Stables	46,279	43,919	.....	2,360
8	Cattle pounds	5	3	.....	2
9	Jail	1,031	1,489	458	.....
10	Cash allowance and temple servants...	10,284	12,190	1,906	.....
11	Ferries	169	183	14	.....
12	Tolls	756	513	.....	243
13	Public Works	20,140	21,268	1,128	.....
14	Dewan Katcheri	4,488	5,567	1,079	.....
15	Naib Dewan's Office	8,048	8,827	779	.....
16	Collecting Establishment	8,815	8,643	.....	172
17	Education	5492	5,255	.....	237
18	Pratapniwas Garden charges	2,380	4,336	1,956	.....
19	Municipality	1,633	1,562	.....	71
20	Contingent charges	2,398	484	.....	1,914
21	Printing charges...	1,046	880	.....	166
22	Deficit in granary	111	11,752	11,641	.....
23	Remissions	1,743	4,570	2,827	.....
24	Income tax on interest of loans, &c....	422	316	.....	106
25	Miscellaneous	4,023	5,483	1,460	.....
26	Rewards for destruction of wild animals	22	16	.....	6
27	Carriage hire and Bhathas	4,390	4,519	129	.....
28	Purchase of Jewels for Rajasaheb, &c.	7.155	1,738	.....	5,417
29	Rewards and Chandlas	7,892	6,436	.....	1,456
30	Dewasthan Dharmada	1,678	1,836	158	.....
31	Festivals	1.546	1,668	122	.....
32	Palace Establishment	8,620	9,990	1,370	.....
33	Pocket expenses of Rajasaheb and Ranisahebs, &c.	23,744	24,161	417	.....
34	Purchase of clothing for Rajasaheb, &c.	1,417	3,137	1,720	.....
35	Purchase of furniture ..	4,087	3,681	.....	406

Carried forward ...	3,72,007	4,14,717	50,679	7,969

36	Kitchen	4,312	4,435	123	.....	
37	Guests, &c.	1,750	1,108	.....	642	
38	House and land purchased in Billimora	310	66	.....	244	
39	Veterinary	382	1,109	727	.....	
40	Nyayadhish office	883	831	.....	52	
41	Education expenses of Kumar Shri Pravinsingji and Kumar Shri Natwarsingji at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot	6,578	6,556	.....	22	
42	Irrigation	7,039	5,477	.....	1,562	
43	Plague Department	.....	60	60	.....	
44	Special expenses—					
	(1) First marriage ceremonies of Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Indrasingji...	121	.....	.....	121	
	(2) Doctor's fees and medicine, &c., on account of sickness of the Rajasaheb	368	725	357	.....	
	(3) Rajasaheb's tour to Bombay ...	.....	2,952	2,952	.....	
	(4) Doctor's fees and medicine, &c., on account of sickness of Akhand Shobhagyawanta Zala Shri Swarupkunverbasaheb Saylawala Raniji of the Rajasaheb	4,884	136	.....	4,748	
	(5) Death ceremonies of Akhand Shobhagyawanta Zala Shri Swarupkunverbasaheb Sayelawala Ranijisaheb of the Rajasaheb	15,653	743	.....	14,910	
	(6) Doctor's fees and medicine, &c., on account of sickness of Akhand Shobhagyawanta Shri Surajkunverba, Uvaranisaheb of the Heir-apparent (Uvaraj) Shri Indrasingji.	156	563	407	.....	
	(7) Vastu ceremony for Nasik gate's bungalow	67	.....	.....	67	
	(8) Vastu ceremony for a small Bungalow in Pratapniwas Garden.	.....	610	610	.....	
	(9) Marriage ceremonies of the Raja Saheb with Kunvari Shri Rupkunverba, daughter of the Khirasara Darbar Jadeja Shri Balsinhji Raisinhji	.....	59,533	59,533	.....	
	(10) Rajasaheb's tour to Palitana to attend the marriage ceremonies of his niece Kunvari Shri Haribasaheb, daughter of the Late Sir Mansinhji, K. C. S. I., Thakor saheb of Palitana	.....	6,964	6,964	.....	
	Carried forward ...	2,86,998	4,03,541	1,51,525	34,982	

Appendix XXII.—*(continued.)*

STATEMENT showing RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the BANSDA STATE, for the year 1907-1908.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	A. D. 1906-1907.	A. D. 1907-1008.	Increase.	Decrease.	No.	Heads of Expenditure.	A. D. 1906-1907.	A. D. 1907-1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Brought forward ...	3,72,007	4,14,717	50,679	7,969		Brought forward ...	2,86,998	4,03,541	1,51,525	34,982
							(11) Tour of the Heir-apparent Kunvar Shri Indrasinhji to Devlali with his Uvaraniji saheb for change of air	.....	9,281	9,281	.....
							(12) Donation towards the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage &c., Bombay	.....	75	75	.....
	Total ...	3,72,007	4,14,717	50,679	7,969		Total ...	2,86,998	4,12,897	1,60,881	34,982
	Taccavi ...	6,921	3,789	.....	3,132		Taccavi ..	2,250	6,089	3,839	.....

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,

Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XXIII.

STATEMENT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded in the BANSDA STATE, during the year 1907–1908.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
The Ratankunverba Hospital	29,908	33	27,043	2,825	6	67	Rs. 4,848	82·03	
The Travelling Dispensary.	556	.....	556	.....	.....	.....		4·8	

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XXIV.

VITAL STATISTICS of the BANSDA STATE, for the year 1907–1908.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1906–07.	1907–08.			1906–07.	1907–08.			1906–07.	1907–08.	1906–07.	1907–08.	
Bansda	40,382	899	941	42	...	719	723	4	...	22	23	18	18	

GUNPATRAO N. LAUD,
Dewan, Bansda State.

Appendix XXV.

PARTICULARS as to the SCHOOLS MAINTAINED by the BANSDA STATE for the year 1907–1908.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			REMARKS.
1906-1907.	1907-1908.		1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	Bansda A. V. School ...	40	55	27	31·8				
2	2	Bansda Taluka School ...	197	174	135·5	119·5				
3	3	Chapaldhara	78	75	44·7	48				
4	4	Sindhaî	50	52	37·7	41·8				
5	5	Wanderweka	29	28	16·9	17				
6	6	Andhatri	24	25	15·1	18·4				
7	7	Moti-Valzar	16	30	10·1	14·6				
8	8	Bhinar	26	23	15·9	13·4		Rs. 5,255		
9	9	Pratapnagar	21	24	17·1	15				
10	10	Kurelia	13	15	15·1	13·5				
11	...	Charvi	17	...	14·3	...				
12	11	Limzar	20	19	15·5	14·4				
13	12	Lakhawadi	19	32	14·3	15·1				
14	13	Bansda Girls' school ...	55	63	36·6	36·3				
...	14	Bansda Urdu School ...	...	81	...	51.3				
		Total ...	605	696	415·8	450·1				

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